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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Was Justice Black Guilty of Perjury?

Dishonest Dollar Laboring Man's Most Subtle Foe

IT has often been said that a dollar is your best friend. The fact of the matter is that the dollar is the laboring man's most treacherous and subtle enemy. While pretending to befriend and comfort him, it is, in reality, deceiving and cheating him.

Practically all of labor's distress is due to the dishonest dollar upon which labor must depend for its wages. And it will continue to wreak havoc in the ranks of labor until labor itself decides to roll up its sleeves and tackle the evil at its source.

A man's real income is not the paper dollars he receives in his pay envelope. His real income is what those paper dollars will buy in food, clothing and shelter. The average man does not know that the buying value of the dollar changes from month to month, from week to week and even from day to day. He does not stop to realize that the dollar he spent yesterday is perhaps worth more or less than the one he carries in his pocket today. Nor that the dollars he contracted to work for on Monday might be more or less valuable on the following Friday, when he receives his weekly wage.

Buying Power Uncertain Scale

We have been taught to believe by the defenders of so-called "sound money" that our dollar is a measuring unit of value upon which we can depend. They do not emphasize the fact that, due to our dishonest debt system of money creation by private bankers, the buying value of our so-called stable dollars expands and shrinks with the ebb and flow of bankers' credit.

Ninety-five per cent of business in the United States is done with credit money. That is, by means of bank checks. These bank checks do not in most cases represent real dollar bills in the bank. They are for the most part merely entries of amounts on the bank's books, and come into existence as bank loans. When there are a great number of them in circulation, as there was from 1923 to 1929, prices and wages are high and business is good. But a dollar buys less. When the banker recalls loans and takes this check book money from circulation, prices fall, wages are low, business is retarded, and the dollar buys more.

Over a five-borough radio hook-up sponsored by a group of Social Justice Councils in New York City, the accompanying address by E. L. Browne was presented over station WMBQ on the evening of Sunday, September 19. Its value as an honest revelation of what is happening to the working man's dollar merits the national audience which readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE will provide.

Depression Created By Money Shortage

For example, from 1929 until 1932, the bankers took check-book money out of the money stream to the extent of over 18 billion. The result was unemployment and the depression and the buying value of the dollar increased from 100 cents in 1929 to approximately 175 in 1933.

It is this treacherous and invisible shrinkage and expansion of the dollar, and its causes that has thrown millions of men out of work. It has caused strikes and lockouts, and has disrupted the ranks of labor until unionism has almost entirely lost its meaning. It has destroyed the savings of a lifetime and has caused untold poverty, suffer-

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Bank Barons Fear Reform Legislation

Confident That President Will Not Act, Their Worry Now Is Congress Money Bill

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Inside word from Wall Street is that international banking bosses aren't losing any sleep over the possibility of President Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau agreeing to any honest money legislation at the next session of Congress.

The banking barons know that the chief executive protected their infamous racket in 1933, when the movement for monetary reform reached a crescendo, and they feel he still can be whipped into line against any genuine proposals for the restoration of the nation's money powers to Congress.

Sentiment in Congress Worrying Bankers

What they do fear, however, is the possibility that the revolt against Federal Reserveism, begun at the last session of Congress, will be continued when Congress convenes again in January. That this apprehension is very real is indicat-

(Continued on Page 10)

Secret Oath of Klan, Court Oath in Conflict

Which Oath to His God Did Alabaman Intend to Keep? Speech to American People Admits Charges.

Now that the storm clouds of the Supreme Court issue are somewhat dissipated the damaging effects resulting from that political tornado are evident.

SOCIAL JUSTICE takes its stand without fear or favor in expressing its views on the results:

1. It is our hope that Justice Black will live to be two hundred years old and will remain constantly upon the Supreme Court bench as a lasting monument to the egotism, the dictatorial desires and the stupidity of Franklin D. Roosevelt. May the presence of the Associate Justice on this bench be a lasting warning to our children and their children of an attempt to scuttle democracy in a most perfidous manner, although it was cloaked in the garments of reform.

2. Justice Black pleads guilty before the grand jury of the American public. Incidentally he pleads guilty to having taken an oath before God to strike with the sword of bigotry the Catholic, the Negro and the Jew! Moreover, this oath also bears with it the implication **that he will not admit his present membership in the Klan nor that his fellow Klansmen will disclose his present membership in the Klan.**

3. Of more importance is the question: What does Justice Black consider to be the essence of an oath? He has taken another oath to defend the Constitution of the United States and to act as a Justice on the Supreme Court according to the traditions of the Supreme Court. Is this latter oath written on ice as was the former oath?

4. Justice Black repudiates the oath which he took to support the Ku Klux Klan and its bigotry. He intimates that he swore to God with his hand raised before a flaming cross to disfranchise Catholic, Negro and Jew but he further intimates that he took this sacred oath merely for political purposes.

5. Therefore, the question: **Was Justice Black a perjurer in the beginning and is he a perjurer today?**

The gospel of Jesus Christ according to St. John says: "And Judas was a thief from the beginning."

With a paraphrase shall this same gospel remind us of another passage applicable to Justice Black?

If Congress shall endeavor to take any action whatsoever upon the venemous appointment of ex-Ku Kluxer Black to the Supreme Court of the United States, let Congress pass a law which will force him to sit upon the Supreme Court bench clad in a white hooded garment, and pass a resolution thanking Almighty God that he has not five companions seated with him in the same garb.

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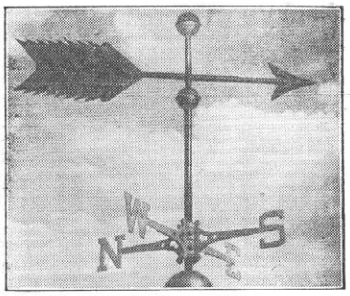

THE INDICATOR

SOME of the more prominent exponents of the Papal Encyclicals on the reconstruction of the social order do not appear to realize how detached and objective is the point of view of these great documents.

* * *

Both Leo XIII and Pius XI—in the scope of their investigations, in the unity of their conclusions from diverse evidence, and in their rigid application of undeviating principles to great social problems—are comparable to the world's greatest scientists.

* * *

Because the Popes were less interested in where lay the blame for the distressing maladjustments of modern times than in the correction of these maladjustments, they let their censure fall where it might.

It fell heavily on the wealthy, the employer, the banker, the politician—for the faults of society reflect on society's leaders no less glaringly than does social progress illumine the personalities of great social leaders.

* * *

The censure of the Popes, however, fell no less on the masses, the followers.

Missing this point, many of those who purport to expound the sound papal teaching so distort it from any semblance of principle and objectiveness that they actually play into the hands of demagogues, corrupt politicians, Communists and all the other breeds of opportunists who, in all ages, have prospered on the suffering and misfortunes of the great masses.

* * *

The outstanding omission, by which pseudo-interpreters of Pius and Leo mislead the ill-informed and play the game for false leaders of the people, is the total disregard of the starting point, the heart and the conclusion of both Leo's "Rerum Novarum" and Pius' "Quadragesimo Anno."

That is the absolute indispensibility of the return of society and its leaders to a factual belief in the supremacy of the Creator and the consequent conviction that every man, be he laborer, capitalist, scientist, employer, lawyer or whatever else, has a dignity based not on human calculation but on the transcendent plan of a Supreme Being.

* * *

The demagogues of the world look upon the masses not as brothers under the common Fatherhood of God. They look on the masses as so many units of political or military power.

In the great dictatorships of Russia, Germany and Italy a given number of men is a given number of gun-toters. In the great "democracies" of Britain, France and the United States a given number of men (and women) is a given number of votes.

To the democratic demagogue a voter has an equivalent value to the soldier as he is evaluated by the dictatorial demagogue.

Both are a means to power and a bulwark of power.

THE dictatorial demagogue values his army and caters to it at the expense of the general welfare.

The democratic demagogue values his voters and caters to them (in terms of the passing majority) to the detriment of all other classes and to the destruction of the general welfare.

* * *

The philosophy of both types of demagogues is contrary to the plan of creation, to the Christian ideal which, the Popes valiantly maintain, must be re-emphasized and made the central plank in every governmental platform before order will emerge from the present chaos.

* * *

Men are not means to an end for either demagogues or governments. Every man is an end in himself—he is a son of God—his destiny is eternal.

The key to the true order for which both great encyclicals plead is the recognition of man's individual dignity and the planning to further his efforts in the pursuit of his ultimate destiny.

* * *

"All those versed in social matters," says Pope Pius XI, "demand a rationalization of economic life which will introduce sound and true order.

"But this order, which we ourselves desire and make every effort to promote, will necessarily be quite faulty and imperfect, unless all man's activities harmoniously unite to imitate and, as far as is humanly possible, attain the marvelous unity of the divine plan.

"This is the perfect order which the church preaches with intense earnestness and which right reason demands: which places God as the first and supreme end of all created activity, and regards all created goods as mere instruments under God, to be used only in so far as they help toward the attainment of our supreme end."

* * *

A little insight into the present course of every one of the Great powers will indicate how far the world is from "sound and true order."

* * *

THOSE expounders of the Popes' encyclicals (and you will find them in every nation), who prostitute their position to the upholding of the prevailing faction, lack the disinterestedness and the objectivity of Leo and Pius.

They are not scientists or teachers. They are press agents and propagandists. They use the word of truth to lead the people into deeper error.

* * *

The Popes' encyclicals were not written in the spirit of partisan fanaticism. The Popes followed the direction of undeviating, eternal principles. They let their censure fall wherever it might. And it falls on all, laborer as well as banker, who have denied the divine order of creation.

* * *

The grave danger today is not that the rights of the common man will be forgotten. The strictly modern crisis which is deepening over the world is the insincere over-emphasis of the "rights" of the common man.

In the divine order of things, and according to the teaching of the Popes, the laborer has his own proper function, and his rights are predicated on his dignity as a son of God and on his duty to seek his eternal destiny.

When Pope Pius XI declared greed to be the besetting sin of the world he did not exclude those laboring men, those farmers, those dolesters or those down-and-outers who are animated and driven by greed.

"Mere sordid selfishness," says Pius XI, **"which is the disgrace and the great crime of the present age,** will be opposed in every deed by the kindly and forcible law of Christian moderation, whereby man is commanded to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, confiding in God's liberality and definite promise that temporal goods also, so far as he has need of them, will be added unto him."

If sordid selfishness were not in the hearts of the masses as well as in the hearts of capitalist and employer it would not be "the great crime of the present age."

* * *

AS WE have seen in the course of American democracy, the people set the standard of every period of history. Among unselfish people, people devoted to the higher aims of life, the social emphasis is not on money and the power it confers.

The heroes of the revolutionary period were not, as they have been up until very recently in contemporary America, the millionaires.

* * *

Leadership is virtually as dependent on the people for the direction it takes, as the people are dependent on leadership for the resourcefulness, the foresight, the planning which makes advancement, in any direction, possible.

* * *

The demagogue, who bases his reform and his emancipation on the emotional plea that all the poor are poor because they have been exploited, is a false leader capitalizing on the combination of selfishness and indolent prodigality which are found at the heart of so many of the dole problems.

* * *

The expounders of the encyclicals, who support programs based on using the poor to build political power, are unfaithful to their trust.

They have not the honesty to attack the world's besetting sin, **wherever they find it.**

They have not the courage to castigate leadership gone wrong so long as it proclaims a devotion to the "underprivileged third of the nation."

They have not the courage of Leo and Pius to be aloof, disinterested and objective, letting their censure fall where it may.

They are partisans of a new and growing tyranny—the tyranny of mere majorities bent in too many instances on blindly satisfying their sordid selfishness.

* * *

The masses must uproot things that are in their own hearts as well as things that are in the hearts of their political and economic leaders—if the world is to bend back its course in the direction of ultimate civilization.

Heroically good people do not follow false leaders—nor can good leaders guide evil followers aright.

* * *

As Pius XI says:

"How **universally** has the true Christian spirit become impaired, which formerly produced such lofty sentiments even in uncultured and illiterate men! In its stead, man's one solicitude is to obtain his daily bread in any way he can."

Youth's Face Is Toward the Future: A Job and Success, Its Problem

Social Justice Offers New Department of Counsel by Expert

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt

QUITE naturally you younger readers are anxiously wondering about and planning for your future success. Every ambitious young man is constantly asking himself: "How can I take my place alongside my fellows and acquaintances as the head of a family, as a neighbor respected and honored in the community?"

You want a "real job," to make a success of life, to find a vocation for which you are fitted and in which you can be successful.

Natural heart-searchings, these, for the two-fisted chap who wants to meet the world head-on with a full pressure of steam. But what is success? What is a successful future? If this is the end and aim of youth's burning ambition, it is time that we examined this thing, **SUCCESS,** carefully and decided on the real article.

You are a Christian, for example, living in a world that is largely anti-Christian, even pagan. The world has ideals of "success" which no Christian can accept.

And there are other question marks.

You look over the industrial world, or that part of it that you know and can see in your own community, bewildered and puzzled. The different kinds of jobs by which men make a living seem almost without number. To say nothing of a Chinese puzzle of "industries," "shops," "plants," "organizations" and "companies."

What Job And What School?

What can I make of all this jumble? How can I find my way through this jungle? The industrial world is so complex that even those of us who have made our way through it for years are more carefully picking our way as we go.

In these weekly conferences, in the pages of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** when we will sit down to discuss YOU AND YOUR FUTURE, the unraveling of this puzzle will be part of our job.

We will not only want to know what jobs men work at to make a living, but how we can go from one job to another, and, finally, to what we may look forward as **SUCCESS.** For there is a relationship among jobs which, if we know, we can make good use of in planning our future.

And what about school?

Every mother and father in this country has been taught to associate closely education and the child's future. Is this right? Can we be successful only if we have had the advantages of a classroom education?

Problem Different For Each Youth

These are real questions and no conference of the thousands I have conducted ever was ended without a goodly sprinkling of these question marks about school and what we Americans love to call "education."

And even though we have settled on this main problem of the education that is necessary before entering upon the training for a life-work, there remains the question of courses that will dovetail into the work you are now doing and which can be studied at home or in evening classes.

No training program is complete without such "courses."

What are they, where can I find them and how can I fit them into my plan?

Every training program for a successful future is an **individual** program. Yours must be cut to fit **your** needs, **your** abilities, **your** present economic situation. We will expect many of you to lay these questions before us. Your letters will therefore be appreciated.

The biggest question mark of all is yourself.

"What am I best fitted to do?"

"How can I find out what my life-work should be?"

"What are my abilities?"

Some people, calling themselves experts, would have you believe that there exists a magic test or formula for these all-important answers. **There is no short cut to success and there is no short cut to finding a life-work that will lead to success.** Our future discussions will make clear what we mean by this statement.

I am indicating only a few of the questions that are typical of conferences with young men wrestling with their "future." These and all others will come up for discussion sooner or later in these columns.

This job of successfully planning your future is, let us admit it, serious business. But not so serious as to justify worry and anxiety. It must be heads up; together we will arrive at a sane and reasonable answer to the question, "What about my future?"

—*Milwaukee Journal portrait.*

Under Mr. Frommelt's guidance, all industry in Milwaukee co-operated in establishing the system. So successful was the experiment that Mr. Frommelt was called to Davenport, Iowa, Lansing and Detroit, Michigan, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other cities, to help in establishing similar systems.

This work over the country has won him national recognition as a top rate authority on vocational guidance and personnel work. Already an anonymous contributor to SOCIAL JUSTICE on many occasions in the past, Professor Frommelt has undertaken to discuss on a nation-wide scale the problems which he formerly has dealt with in a local way in each industrial community.

Young readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are urged to bring this new service to the attention of their friends and fellow students, since there is to be valuable worthwhile counsel about various trades and vocations from the very first issue.

Editorial Confidences

In response to requests over many months, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is restoring the YOUTH PAGE, which was a feature of our early pioneer editions.

This page for young readers went by the board in the urgency of more pressing concerns during the National Union's campaign a year ago. There was, too, some suggestion that young readers were not sufficiently interested in the weighty matters of social justice.

The editorial staff of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** always doubted this, and in the ensuing months many letters from younger writers have supported our view.

In restoring a YOUTH PAGE to **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** however, the problem has been to get some feature that would be of useful worth as well as of mere "reader interest" to young men and women.

This, we believe, we have found in "YOU AND YOUR FUTURE," a service of success counsel to be conducted in these columns by one of the most competent authorities it has been possible to obtain.

In this and ensuing editions of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** Prof. Horace A. Frommelt of Marquette University will discuss trades and job opportunities and counsel young readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** in their problems of the future and their job.

Letters from young readers expressing their honest opinion of the value of this attempted service, as well as any inquiries they wish forwarded to Prof. Frommelt, will always be welcome.

Where to Obtain SOCIAL JUSTICE

The following persons have copies of back numbers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** on hand, as well as this week's and next week's edition. It is suggested that those who are only occasional readers of the paper get in touch with these dealers and make arrangements to receive the paper regularly.

Information and new features of vast national importance are to appear in the forthcoming editions of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** No one interested in a program of social justice for America can afford to miss a single issue.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Impertinence

THE radio statement to the American people made by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was above all else a monumental impertinence.

If it showed any sort of genius at all it was a genius for evasion.

Worse than that, it was self-contradictory.

Examine, side by side, two typical paragraphs of the never-to-be-forgotten political speech by a political judge.

Meticulously buried in the middle of his statement Justice Black said:

"I did join the Klan."

Four short paragraphs later, Justice Black said:

"I have no sympathy with any organization or group which, anywhere or any time, that arrogates to itself the un-American power to interfere in the slightest degree with complete religious freedom."

In these two paragraphs lies the amazing impertinence of Hugo L. Black.

These two paragraphs contradict each other. Except by the devious mind of the incurable politician they could not conceivably be woven into a single speech.

Klan membership is the partaking in a conspiracy aimed directly at the constitutional right of freedom of religion of large groups of our citizens.

Whatever the motive for membership may be, that fact is incontrovertible. The man who is or who has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion or any similar organization, has given his support to un-Americanism. He has scoffed at the Constitution of the United States!

Whatever else may be thought or said about Hugo L. Black's elevation to the highest court of justice in the land, it must be said that it is unparalleled in our history.

A man who once took an oath to despise and persecute his fellow citizens because of their race or creed is now to have a voice in the final rendering of justice under a charter of government which says that all citizens shall be free to worship as they please.

If Justice Black was truthful when he said that he is tolerant toward all his fellowmen, regardless of creed or race, then his speech was worse than impertinent—it was irrational.

Why should a man of the heroic tolerance which Justice Black claimed for himself have joined an organization whose sole reason for being was the militant promotion of intolerance?

There is no rational reason why he should — and there is no rational excuse for his having done so.

If the American people are satisfied with the defense Justice Black has made of his fitness to sit on the Supreme Court, then the United States will not long remain the sanctuary of freedom which the men who poured out their blood for it and the brilliant men who laid its foundation intended it to be.

Political Significance

JUSTICE BLACK, however fantastic his idea of what the American people can be made to believe, expressed one fear that seemed to show real discernment.

He admited that his hasty appointment and his leisurely "confession" created a very bad political situation.

With the characteristic brazenness of the pure politician he turned it the other way and said the criticism of his admitted former un-Americanism was an extraordinary maneuver "executed for political advantages."

Justice Black knows that his unfortunate advancement in political life is a blow to the New Deal and its leader.

It gives the American people, or at least those who have their patriotic eyes open, a shocking idea of what the president means by reforming the judiciary.

There is no need to fear the dire civic and religious strife which Justice Black says he made his speech to avert.

"The existing peace and harmony between religious or racial groups" is not threatened, as the Justice fears.

Neighbors and friends are not going to turn on one another. The professional or business man is not going bankrupt "because there are in his locality few members of his faith or his race."

The "political religionist" is not arising to come back to "undeserved and dangerous influence in affairs of government."

Why should such fantastic disasters descend upon the people because a politician of shady background practiced evasion with a president driven in hot haste to revenge himself on a Senate which would not submit to his dictatorial designs?

The fault in this case lies not with the American people or any group or groups of them. It lies clearly with two individuals who happen to be holding offices of high trust to the American people.

The incident of Justice Black's appointment to the Supreme Court provides a new insight for the appraisal of the judgment and the motives of a man who has tried through his depression-born popularity to be more than president.

That is the consequence, purely political, which Justice Black was trying to fend from his own political faction and its leader.

Most Americans will feel that he could have done that better and more honorably several weeks ago when ordinary honesty would have truly benefited the "liberal" cause.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was impressed most by two things when he visited Boise, Idaho: "First, the beautiful tree-lined streets, and secondly, your children."

Amplifying his interest in the children the president said:

> **"It isn't by any means the sole task of the president to think about the present. One of the first obligations of the presidency is to think about the future — to think about the next generation and the generation after that."**

As overcome by the sentimentalities of the moment, the president may have been very sincere in his feeling for the children. But does he match his sentimentality with effective action?

Is he, for instance, considering "the next generation and the generation after that," as he continues his assault upon the Supreme Court and his determination to make it subservient to the executive?

* * *

In his speech a few hours earlier at Cheyenne, the president admitted that "the greater part of the emergency is over."

In other words, the president admits that the Supreme Court, in spite of the unpleasant things he has said about it, did not interfere with the resolving of the "greater part" of the emergency. Implicitly, and probably unguardedly, the president admits that the Supreme Court is not the insurmountable barrier to progress which he, only since February 5, has been trying to persuade the people it is.

There is utterly no reason, then, for violating the parting advice of Georrge Washington when he said:

> **"If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution, or modification of the constitutional power be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected in the way the Constitution designates—but let there be no change by usurpation."**

* * *

The Constitution plainly distinguishes three governmental powers: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

Concerning the powers of the judiciary the Constitution says:

> **"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution."**

Until someone unearths authoritative evidence to prove the contrary, that provision plainly means that the Su-

(Continued on Page 10)

Concept of Private Property Changed Through Centuries

Forest Wealth and Water Power Were Not Recognized As 'Resources' in Days of the Founding Fathers

The third principle of social justice, namely **"nationalizing those public resources which by their very nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals,"** was discussed in a message to Social Justice Councils last week.

In understanding this third principle of social justice, it it well to know that private property throughout the ages has undergone radical changes in concept.

The original acquisition of private property took place in its first **occupation.** Deep down in moral law is the understanding that no wrong is done to any man by the occupation of goods unclaimed and which belong to no one. Consequently when our American forefathers, for example, settled in the vast wilderness of America, in a territory which probably never supported even a hundred thousand savages, the property of America was understood to have belonged to those savages who acquired it by first **occupation** and thereby wronged no one by occupying that which was unclaimed and which belonged to no one.

Following the acquisition of America by the various European nations it is interesting to note that, despite the morality of the day, treaty after treaty was entered into with the savage Indians to extinguish their titles to the lands of America before the title of the invader, the conqueror or the immigrant was legally or morally secured.

State Reserved Natural Resources

Then with the extinction of the Indian titles came state ownership of the land. It is revealed in an examination of the land titles in many parts of the country that the individual states wholesaled the so-called waste lands and unoccupied lands preparatory to settlement. Following the Declaration of Independence the newly formed states wholesaled the so-called unoccupied or waste lands preparatory to settlement, **but without any general consciousness that the state was auctioning anything whatsoever except agricultural land.**

But even in these early days, act after act was passed reserving to the state such natural resources as "gold and silver" and "navigable streams," **the only great God-given resources of which legislators were conscious.** To them the forests were not natural resources, but rather the enemy of the settler who must clear them before food might be raised. To them coal was scarcely known, for the steam engine, the power-wheel and the spinning "jenny" were later inventions of their own day.

Newly Discovered Resources Added

Gold and silver, the precious minerals, were in the minds of all men throughout all ages, and the navigable streams represented the common waterways that God had left for the whole people to enter upon or leave the **interior** of the new country. **These were reserved to the state.**

On the other hand, millions of acres of land were bought for as low as eight pence an acre by single individuals. These acres were only roughly surveyed and no man knew what wealth they contained.

Frequently such lands reverted to the state through tax defaults and again and again were passed back to individuals as agricultural lands.

In the course of years the state reiterated its right to the reservations of great natural resources as step by step the heel of a farmer, the hoof mark of cow pony or a torrential rain uncovered vast wealth in the form of mineral deposit now to be claimed as private property by the owners of waste land.

Coal, Waterpower Private Monopolies

In the years that intervened, the industrial revolution changed all concept of mineral resources. The age of steam brought into play the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Southern Illinois, which fields built monopolies of wealth, concentrating riches into the hands of the few and levying unbearable burdens upon the generations that warmed their homes with the "black diamonds."

The age of electricity succeeded the age of steam and the waterpowers of America were secured to private ownership at nominal figures. Ownership of these natural resources passed through the age of free competition and into the age of economic domination through natural monopoly.

Then came the internal combustion engine, easily recognized in the motor car, when the vast oil deposits were unearthed only to be secured by a fortunate few of the wealthy and exploited by the few against the interests of the many.

Niagara's Power In Private Control

Try to explain to a child how the vast Falls of Niagara produce power only for the Carlisles and the utility empires of the Morgans, instead of producing power for all the people!

It is these thoughts that force the conclusion: "Certain forms of property must be reserved to the state, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large."

It is these thoughts which forced Father Coughlin to write the third principle for social justice:

"I believe in nationalizing those public resources which by their very nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals."

Property Also Result of Labor

Man acquires title to property not only by occupation, but by labor. In transforming raw materials, for example, into semi-finished or finished products man creates wealth and thereby acquires title to a portion of the wealth that he creates.

Pope Leo XIII recognized this as he wrote **"It is only by the labor of workingmen that states grow rich."** It is apparent then that the great wealth we see around us in agriculture, in mineral production, in forest products, in manufactured goods all flows from the hands of the workingman.

Whether this wealth has been mined or cut out of our forests or fabricated in our factories, it flows from the hands of the workingman. A portion of this wealth thus acquired by the workingman as he labors for others must come in the form of wages. Nevertheless there need be no confusion.

The net result is that the worker acquires private property which belongs to him alone.

Power of Domination Test of Use

Other forms of property are described in the language of the Encyclical:

"For it is rightly contended that certain forms of property must be reserved to the state, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large."

Obviously then all property is not private in character and cannot be private in character. That is the mistake of the modern capitalist who has sought to take all the profits of production, leaving to the laborer the barest minimum necessary to repair his strength and to insure the continuation of his class.

Thus it is capitalism, not Communism or Socialism, that is first to deny the right of private property. It denies it to labor who secures its title by transforming the natural wealth into the uses of **wealth,** thereby increasing the wealth of the world.

At the same time that capital denies the right of property to labor it makes secure its claim to the whole profit of production. Consequently, wealth is found concentrated in the hands of the few and in the form of private property.

Much of this wealth as concentrated gives its owners no moral title to it, but only to that portion of it which would accrue had labor received a just wage and a portion of the profits of production.

Therefore, the "sanctity" of private property depends on the method of its acquisition.

Money and Credit Private Monopoly

Among the forms of property today which are unjustifiable in private hands are money and credit.

From the earliest days the money power was rightly the power of the sovereign state. It has been preempted by private individuals to the point where, in this country particularly, it has lost its social and historical significance.

If there is any particular power of sovereignty and historical background running throughout recorded history, it is the money power. The **"power to make war"** was frequently in times past delegated by the state to the individual and powerful baron or lord. **"Letters of marque and reprisal"** have often been granted individuals who, by permission of the state, could levy war against other states.

The **"tax power"** has been farmed out from the days of Egypt down through the days of Rome. It remains, however, for the **"money power"** to have been jealously guarded throughout centuries from the incursions of private greed.

But, today, this **"money power"** is in private hands. The privately owned Federal Reserve System carries out the functions of sovereignty as it decrees each inflation or depression.

Morality of Money Needs to Be Studied

The credit power, as it is used today, is a form of property that never should be in private hands. Banks do not lend their credit, because they haven't any. Neither do they lend their depositors' credit, because their depositors are the borrowers.

That is why Father Charles E. Coughlin iterates and reiterates the "fiction money," the "fountain-pen money" as suggestive of the type of money and credit the bankers deal in.

The morality of this money and credit should be studied by the great moral leaders of this country. Few know anything about the morality of the money question. They hold their peoples in a bondage of debt, not realizing that some great moral leaders, Pius XI and Leo XIII, for example, pointed out that certain forms of property must be reserved to the state, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large.

No forms of property more carefully illustrate this definition than money and credit. Certainly these are the forms of property which carry with them opportunities for domination. There is nothing socialistic about this theory. It simply puts into the hands of the state the sovereign power it always held historically for 30 centuries of recorded history.

Principle 3 of Social Justice

"I believe in nationalizing those public resources which by their nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals."

Placed Faith To Cause Ahead Of 'Influence'

From The Echo:

"Hugh S. Johnson, he of the chocolate soldier fame, in a recent syndicated article stated that "by one single speech, Father Coughlin made a Senate, which had clearly decided to follow the President into the World Court, turn in its tracks, lie down, roll over and jump through hoops. The White House was afraid of him right up to his complete deflation." If he had supported Roosevelt in 1936 with his boasted "11-million crusaders . . . he would be the most influential private citizen in this country today. Nobody could ever have been sure that his were not the 11-million votes of the Roosevelt majority landslide."

Which pretty well establishes the difference between Father Coughlin and Hugh S. Johnson; the latter keeps his eye on the business of being "the most influential private citizen" while Father Coughlin was and has remained loyal to principle and to the cause of social justice as he saw it.

Editor Tells Of Meeting Radio Priest

(Mr. Guy U. Hardy, owner and publisher of the Canon City Record, told his Colorado readers of his visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak on his tour of Michigan with the members of the National Editorial Association. Mr. Hardy's paper devoted several sections to news of the convention tour.)

From the Canon City (Colo.) Record:

"On a bus drive returning from Dearborn and Greenfield Village our party stopped for a short visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower, located on Woodward Avenue at Twelve Mile Road, Royal Oak — twelve miles out from Detroit. Few knew what they had come to see, but they soon found that they were in one of the most beautiful churches in America. I have visited many fine churches in America and some of the most noted in several countries of Europe. There are some more elaborate., grander, and more imposing but nowhere probably is there a church of so much beauty in the interior.

"People in the west know less of Father Coughlin than those of the East and Middlewest, although his name has been much in the press.

"In the spring of 1935, being in New York and having little to do one night, I strolled up to Madison Square Garden where **Father** Coughlin was advertised to deliver an address. In my innocence I thought if there were opportunity I should go in and see what it was all about. What I found was what appeared to be a thousand policemen holding back the vast crowd of people who were seeking admittance to the Gardens. I presume I got no closer than two blocks of the building. **Watching** the milling crowds of people, mostly men, and the cautious policemen on foot and horseback, I wondered what manner of man this much talked of priest could be.

"On this casual visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower I met the priest informally. He is a man of medium height, with dark brown hair and blue eyes, athletic build, pleasant personality and cordial in manner. He is probably about 50 years of age.

"Rev. Coughlin was born in Canada, graduated from Toronto University in 1911, was a semi-professional baseball star, taught school at Waco, Texas, ordained in 1916. For a time he was priest at Kalamazoo, Mich. He returned to Detroit and in 1926 was assigned a new parish at Royal Oak. The first church put up was one of wood, seating capacity 600, 32 Catholic families in the parish.

"Here Father Coughlin began his big work on the radio with his campaign for social justice. His advocacy of this or that is another story which need not be written here. But his popularity grew. His audiences over-flowed the little church. Big plans evolved for a fine large church in commemoration of the newly canonized St. Therese of Lisieux. "The Little Flower of the Child Jesus." Money came in for the asking. The church grew, developed almost to perfection at a cost of something over a million dollars. From a congregation of a few families in the little Royal Oak church, Father **Coughlin's** audience has grown to millions, who listen to his radio sermons and addresses.

"Thousands more than can get in the large auditorium come to the church at Royal Oak every Sunday to attend or try to attend services at the Shrine of the Little Flower."

Message to Councils

Principle 4 Social Justice

"I Believe in the Private Ownership Of All Other Property"

PURSUING our discussion and study of the principles in the program for Social Justice we come to point four which is expressed in the words: **"Private ownership of other property."**

In the explanation last week of principle three, namely, **"the nationalization of important public resources,"** it was stated that we believe that there are two kinds of property rights, private property owned by private individuals and public property owned by the nation.

Thus, while we cling to this twofold principle of ownership — one public, the other, private—let it also be noted that even private ownership must be subject to regulation for the public good.

Relying upon that principle, the theory is sustained that, for the public welfare, the government may enact salutary laws to regulate not only personal liberties but also property and industrial liberties. Private ownership must be protected against the excesses of corporate ownership. Small business must be safeguarded reasonably against the abuses of monopolistic business.

While the operators of these monopolistic businesses may defend their position by reminding us that they issue certificates and regular dividends to stockholders, the undeniable fact remains that the control of the monopoly is concentrated in the hands of a very few men who administer these invested funds at their own good pleasure. If we permit private ownership and small business gradually to be assimilated by corporate and monopolistic creations, then we are only preparing the way either for state capitalism or for Communism.

We have no quarrel with capitalists—or millionaires, as we are accustomed to call them—for they are necessary in our scheme of things. Capital needs labor and labor needs capital. It is the capitalists who provide employment for labor when they undertake the building of railroads; the developing of immense tracts of land; the building of acres of floor space, which are filled with modern machinery for the purpose of producing automobiles, textiles and other marketable products.

The basic principle of the existence of capitalists is in keeping with the morals of Christianity, although, perchance, the method of their functioning, in the words of the late Pope Leo XIII, is oftentimes questionable, because:

"A small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the teeming masses of the laboring poor a yoke that is little better than slavery."

ONLY the radical attempts to have the laboring man declare a war of sabotage against the capitalist, or industrialist. Only the radical would stir class against class.

Both our Constitution and our Christian spirit have given us instruments of reason whereby the abuses of capitalism may be corrected. The system of capitalism need not be destroyed. We must not adhere to the false philosophy invented by modern sophists that the abuse of a thing warrants its destruction.

Therefore, while we remain steadfast to the Commandment of God, **"Thou shalt not steal"**; while we cling to the truth of private ownership, we are not helpless; for we have an efficient remedy, which is founded on the doctrine of Jesus Christ and expressed by His representatives throughout the centuries.

Before proceeding further, let us restate the Christian principle of the right to private ownership as opposed to the communistic and extreme socialistic principle which militates against that right.

In the lustiness of our youth and in the haste of our development we forgot one of the basic principles of Christian ethics, which is expressed in the words of St. Thomas Aquinas:

> "The temporal goods which God permits to a man are his in regard to property. But in regard to use they are not his alone, but others also who can be sustained by what is superfluous for him. If the individual owner neglects his social responsibilities, it is the duty of the state to enforce their observance."

PRIVATE ownership or private fortune does not argue their uncurtailed and unlimited private use.

St. Thomas was absolutely correct, as was Leo XIII in his letter on labor conditions, when the one says and the other intimates that God has guaranteed the right to private ownership; but in regard to use, they are not the owners alone.

In other words, it is the sacred duty of our government to define limitations both of profit and of use so that no capitalist shall perpetuate such modern conditions as exist in industry where abnormal profits are made by subnormal wages, or in the banking industry, where the banker uses his money against the best interests of his fellow citizens.

Thus, while defending the right to private ownership, we likewise insist upon the great Christian principle which limits the owners of money, of factories or of whatsoever else, using their possessions as they please for their own private gain when such use is hostile to the common good of their fellow citizens. This is not socialism, which strikes at private ownership. This is a principle of Christianity which has been more honored in its breach than in its observance by thoughtless Americans, who, filled with a spirit of selfishness, have had little thought or love or patriotism for the common good of the republic or for the common good of the people.

AS LONG as the modern industrialist upholds the heresy that use and ownership are identical, there shall follow in its wake indigence and poverty, loss of homes and of farms and, eventually, strife and bloodshed.

Therefore, it is the primary duty to the government and of all good citizens to abolish conflict between classes and divergent interests. Industry must submit to government regulation. By all the precepts of social justice, industry is forbidden to exclude the laborer from a share in the profits just as much as is this same social justice violated by a propertyless earning class who, in the excesses of Communism, perhaps, would demand for themselves not only a share in the use of the produce of industry but a total ownership of the industrialists' private property.

While we uphold the doctrine of private ownership we will not permit the industrialists to forget the equally sacred doctrine of stewardship. One cannot exist without the other. Destroy the stewardship doctrine and the doctrine of private propertyism is as empty as a sucked egg. The doctrine of stewardship means this: That the earth and the fulness thereof belongs to God; that those who acquire private property have done so only under God; that they cannot exclude from its just usage their fellowmen.

Bear in mind that from the natural resources about us and from the unremitting toil of our citizens springs all wealth. It is a toil that is expended upon either one's own private property or the private property belonging to some other person where capital and labor unite.

When labor is willing to supply its brawn and its brain to work at the property of another that same labor cannot be denied a just and living wage which will enable it to share reasonably in the produce of American inventions, of American conveniences as well as in decent necessities of life. That labor must receive a wage that will enable him to look forward to the day when he, too, will be a property owner. That is God's doctrine.

The wider distribution of private ownership is the greatest bulwark that America can establish against the false collectivism of Communism that is threatening her.

The chief means of this distribution is money. Until there is a reasonable amount in existence—debt-free and issued by the authority of the government—in contrast to the privately owned Federal Reserve System now in effect, which controls the amount of money in circulation and thereby the value of all things, distribution will ever be hopelessly inadequate to purchase the fruits of production and permit a wider ownership of private property.

This private control of money has permitted the gigantic concentration of wealth that we witness today.

Birthday Ball

for Benefit of Fr. Coughlin's

Fall Broadcasting

Hotel Edison New York

October 25, 1937

given by

Social Justice Councils of Greater New York

For reservations and information contact

MR. FRANK J. WILLIAMS

34-20 Thirty-Second Street, Long Island City

New York Councils Plan Coughlin Birthday Ball

A ball to celebrate the birthday of Father Coughlin, on October 25, is being planned by all the Social Justice Councils of greater New York. The ball will take place that evening at Hotel Edison, New York City.

A souvenir journal is being prepared by the committee to advertise the event and all those friends of Social Justice throughout New York state who so desire will have an opportunity to join the booster list of patrons for the big event, or advertise in the journal.

Mr. Frank J. Williams, 34-20 Thirty-second St., Long Island City, N. Y., is in charge of the event and communications should be addressed to him. Assisting Mr. Williams in plans for the big birthday ball will be the following committees:

Finance Committee: Mr. Frederick W. Bergmueller, chairman; Mr. James F. Malone, assistant chairman; Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. Anthony Tschupp, Mr. G. E. McCormack, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mrs. T. Wehrman, Mr. William T. Murphy, Mrs. Catherine Mallon, Mr. John Henihan.

Ball Committee: Mr. H. Kuhn, Sr. chairman; Mr. Granby Dolan, Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. Joseph Kump, Mrs. T. Wehrman, Mr. Michael Corrigan, Mr. James Malone, Miss A. Dittmar.

Arrangements Committee: Mr. William T. Murphy, chairman; Mr. M. Loftus, Miss May Molloy, Mr. McMorrow, Mr. Comer, Mr. J. Walsh, Miss Agnes Molloy, Miss Dugan, Mr. Grennan.

Journal Committee: Mr. George E. McCormack, chairman and treasurer; Mr. John Henihan, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mr. Harry Kuhn, Sr., Mr. Anthony Tschupp, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Leo Fisk, Mrs. Leo Fisk, Mr. Harry Kuhn, Jr., Mrs. Laura Carbon, Mrs. Sheehy.

Press Committee: Mr. Charles Seaman, chairman; Mr. Edwin L. Browne, Mr. Granby Dolan, Miss Dugan, Mr. William Morgan, Mr. Rudolf Banks.

New Yorkers Set Pace for Activity

The radio address reproduced on page one of today's issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is an outstanding example of the activity being undertaken by these New York councils. These broadcasts are being carried on every Sunday evening over station WMBQ heard over most of the five boroughs of metropolitan New York.

"Work is progressing very carefully in the formation of councils," Mr. Williams writes. Other items of his report should also be of inspiration and encouragement to workers everywhere.

"We have succeeded in placing the book 'Money: Questions and Answers,' through the efforts of Mr. Malone of the Society for Monetary Reform, in all public libraries in greater New York.

"We also have succeeded in placing a copy of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** newspaper in these libraries, the expense of which is to be defrayed by councils in each borough."

Birthday Party in Boston, Mass.

A Social Justice birthday ball and entertainment to assist Father Coughlin in his battle for social justice is to be given by Boston councils at Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, Boston, Mass., on Monday evening, October 25. Further details for the event may be obtained from Miles Hayes, 165 Pierce Road, Weymouth, Mass.

Philadelphia Birthday Party

The Social Justice Councils of Philadelphia, under direction of Messers Robins and Sayre will celebrate Father Coughlin's birthday with a dancing and radio party, with cards, at the Majestic hotel, Broad street and Girard avenue, Monday, October 25.

More details in SOCIAL JUSTICE next week.

Chicago Plans Bus Pilgrimage To Royal Oak

A pilgrimage to Royal Oak, Mich., to personally greet Father Coughlin on his birthday, is being organized by a party of Chicago enthusiasts.

The tour will travel by bus from Chicago on Saturday, October 23. The entire trip, covering transportation, meals and lodging is scheduled for $9.50. There is a possibility of more than one bus being required.

For reservations and information regarding the pilgrimage all interested readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are requested to get in touch with Mr. J. B. Cunningham, 6556 Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill. His telephone is Englewood 2571.

Activity of Eastern Councils Heartening to Organizers

Zeal of Social Justice workers engaged in organization activity in every part of the country is encouraging. In the hope that a report of such activity in one area might be of information and encouragement to other sections of the country, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** from week to week will publicize some of the outstanding events of the organizers' week.

The accompanying report from William R. Sayer covering Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, is particularly "newsy." It is to be hoped that other Moderators will have reports of similarly inspiring content.

Councils throughout the four states, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, are planning parties for the evening of October 25, Father Coughlin's birthday. In addition to the sociability thus encouraged these parties will, through the sale of tickets, be a means of raising funds to assist Father Coughlin in his work.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Social Justice Educational Club announces that a complete file of SOCIAL JUSTICE is now available for reference purposes at the Logan Circle Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Thirty-five copies of **"Money: Questions and Answers"** have been presented to the Free Library for distribution to each of its branches.

Reading, Pa.

Social Justice Councils are being organized throughout Berks county under the supervision of Howard J. Fisher, acting county secretary. A major part of their activities is the sale and distribution of our weekly paper. Each member is buying extra papers for use in the solicitation of yearly subscriptions. Enthusiastic meetings are held twice each month.

Camden, N. J.

Social Justice Councils in both the city and county of Camden are being organized under the supervision of Mrs. Frances Smith of Camden, and Mr. John R. Smith of Audubon, acting as temporary supervising moderators. **All persons interested in creating a Council are urged to write Mr. W. R. Sayer, 1321 Arch Street, Philadelphia and every possible assistance will be given them.**

Clifton, N. J.

Mr. Lawrence J. Platt, acting secretary for the county of Passaic, reports encouraging progress in his work of organizing Councils in that section. In addition, Mr. Platt personally distributes 300 SOCIAL JUSTICE papers each week. He will be among the speakers at the Jersey City meeting on the 21st.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny county is fast becoming SOCIAL JUSTICE conscious due to the efforts of Mrs. Anna Nardina, acting supervising moderator, and her fine group of co-workers. The sale of the paper has already increased, and tentative arrangements have been made for a real "birthday party" on October 25. There is a lady doing a real "man-size" job.

Scranton, Pa.

The old fire of enthusiasm is burning brighter in Lackawanna county. "Joe" Lonsdorf is doing his best to put that section among the leading counties for social justice.

Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Eric Arlt has accepted the appointment as temporary secretary for Baltimore county. This section has many loyal followers of Father Coughlin, and much progress is expected in the organization of Councils.

Delaware County, Pa.

A splendid spirit of co-operation and friendship is noticeably present in this county as two sections, the Maine Line and the Darby divisions, visit one another on special occasions. Theodore Tacconelli and Frank Dolan are the organizers in these districts.

Erie, Pa.

This is a county where Father Coughlin and the 16 principles are widely known. The loyalty of the members was evidenced by the manner in which they banded together and continued after the dissolution of the N. U. S. J. Erie can set a mark that will make any other county step to keep up with it.

Dishonest Dollar Foe Of the Laboring Man

(Continued from Page 1)

in, deprivation and starvation to the point where many of our citizens are misled into seeking another form of government in the belief that they can suffer no greater ills than the ones to which they have been subjected.

Every other unit of measure remains constant. That is a pound, a yard, a bushel, a quart, have always been the same in volume and will never change. But the dollar, the most important of all measuring units, changes in buying content from day to day.

At a certain time each year, labor unions negotiate with their employers relative to a wage scale. This is particularly true of the building trades. In 1929, when there was approximately $53-billion of credit money in existence in the United States, this particular labor union was working under a wage agreement of $15.40 per day. When the banking system began to contract its credit and recall loans, it actually took money out of existence. There was no longer $15.40 per day in the money stream for these particular mechanics. But the union, unaware that that money no longer existed, insisted on the terms of its agreement.

Employers Unable To Meet Scale

The employers, who only knew that their contract prices were lower, but who did not know why, were unable to pay the wages agreed upon. In due time, they began to pay less than the scale in violation of the agreement, with the result that some were denied the right to hire union men, and others ceased to bid for contracts. Those who remained did so operating on little or no profit.

As time went on, the bankers continued to recall loans and contract credit, and each day there was less money in existence for goods and labor than there was the day before.

The union, still in ignorance of what was lowering the price of labor, cut the scale to $12 per day. By 1932 $18-billion had disappeared from the money stream, and there was not even $12 a day left in existence for these mechanics but they still insisted on the wage agreement. The result was strikes and lockouts, curtailment of construction, employers put out of business and endless labor troubles.

Here was a body of men pledged to uphold one another as regards conditions and wages. The contraction of credit money had thrown most of them out of employment. The limited employment available was in violation of the union rules, that is for less than $12 per day. The number willing to work under the scale increased day by day, until in 1933, hardly an employer could be mentioned by this union, without the stigma of "chiseler" or "cheat" being affixed to his name. Hardly could three union men meet without one despising the other two, or the two despising the one.

Union meetings became orgies of disorder. Bitter insults were hurled back and forth among its members. Fist fights and chair swinging riots, in which faces were battered and heads were broken became nightly occurrences. It had changed from a union of brothers, to a breeding den of bitter hatred. The bonds of friendship between men who had worked side by side for years were severed beyond redemption.

Money Is Root Of Hatred, Strife

Moral men of good union principle were torn with the anguish of choosing between their starving families or their trust to union brothers. Others were confronted with the problem of losing the homes in which they had invested a life's savings or breaking their allegiance to fellow-workers. Men who had enjoyed the respect of their union associates from boyhood, could no longer hold up their heads. Those of them who were fortunate enough to have some other means of support outside of the union, in righteousness, born of ignorance, still carry on their campaign of finger-pointing hate against their less fortunate brothers.

Oh, it is a deplorable situation when men fight men, when men hate men, when men crucify each other in a struggle to live! And all the while they are condemning each other, the real criminal, the sneak thieving underhanded harmless-looking dollar; the illegitimate offspring of a prostituted banking system; which is the root of the evil, standt in the background unsuspected. Unsuspected and unthought of and yet prodding these poor inconsolable humans into rash judgments; reviving and stimulating their baser instincts, tearing from tortured souls the last vestige of Christianity in their uncontrollable desire to eke out a meager existence.

Value of Savings Destroyed by Years

To point out more graphically the depredations of this thieving dollar, allow me to give you an illustration offered by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University in one of his recent books.

A servant girl in 1896 saved, by dint of hard work and personal deprivation, $100. Knowing that some day she would become old and unable to work she decided to deposit her savings in the bank, not to be touched until her declining years. At that time $100 would buy a lot of things. Among those things was a liveable, little cabin. So she deposited her money with the idea of purchasing a hundred dollar cabin in her old age. At least she'd be sure of a roof over her head.

In the following years, many many times she was sorely tempted to withdraw her money for immediate needs. At times she was ill; at other times she needed a vacation, luxuries in clothing sometimes caught her eye, but she stuck steadfastly to her purpose when she thought of the comfort of her future cabin. Twenty-four years later in 1920 she decided the time had come to fulfill her life's dream. She went to the bank and was elated to find that her hundred dollars had increased, with accumulated interest to $300. But her happiness was shortlived; for when she went to purchase her cabin, she found that the prize was now $1,000, and her modest $300 would only buy $80 worth of the goods that her hundred dollars would have bought in 1896. Her penalty for thrift imposed by a dishonest money system was that after 25 years of scrimping she paid $20 for the privilege!

Propaganda— the Powe
Public Opinion

Americans Urged to Be on Guard Against Cleverness Of Modern Propagandists

IT is common knowledge that wars are made in the secret high chambers of diplomats by international controllers of great wealth.

It is of even more common knowledge that they are fought on the battlefield—not by the money barons—but by the flower of young manhood in the nations involved.

Skillful propaganda, or the deliberate manipulation of public opinion, is the tie-up. That is the powerful force which makes humble, peace-loving citizens willing to sacrifice their lives at the battle front for the selfish personal interests of the financier war barons.

The story of propaganda is the story of how **supposedly free, independent and unbiased mediums of communication**—such as the radio and the press—create the movement of thought in the people, and mould their opinions to coincide with the plans of their economic masters. Propaganda is in reality, press agentry on a grand scale. Clever propaganda is so presented that even the alert must be on special guard to recognize it.

Public Mind Prepared for Fear

It may be found for example, in an unassuming news story. An official conference, it might say, is being held to decide just what to do about grave and impending dangers to our government, our freedom, or to something else that will awaken public interest. John Public—that's you and I—is surprised; he didn't know anything about any danger. In fact, only last week, someone said everything was going to be all right.

The proper press follow-up, with additional hints about the **gravity of this terrible situation,** will in a short period of time, make the public mind receptive to almost any suggestion from the source which created the scare. There really may be no danger to plot against, but what's the difference if everybody **thinks** there is?

Such methods of propaganda, imperceptible to the public eye, are calculated to succeed in bringing the attention and the confidence of the people to the side of their masters-in-hiding.

These methods of propaganda are employed directly through the newspapers, radio, news services and government bureaus. Nationalist propaganda is conducted either directly by governments through their official and semi-official agencies, or by private organizations. It generally passes under the name of education, and as such is disseminated from the above mentioned sources.

An example of the sort of propaganda which leads sooner or later to complications, was the recent story given front page space in most of the newspapers. A leading American financier, who has been an intimate adviser of the last several presidents regardless of political affiliation, paid a visit to the President.

Immediately after the meeting, both issued statements about the "gravity of the situation" in the other hemisphere. Our government, it was seriously announced, will try, **if at all possible** "to keep us out of war."

The situation in the Orient is elementarily simple. America has about $2-billion invested in China. These are as a few pennies when compared to the British investments there. America's interests are proportionately unimportant. Britain's are a matter of life and death. Therefore, wouldn't it be nice if American dollars and American soldiers and marines were used to protect these commercial interests in China?

Present moment propaganda is moving in that direction and has already begun to show effects. Any number of newspapers and columnists, who began by treating the Far East war as something foreign, now use the British government's propaganda intermittently with their news stories to create sympathy with the cause (a few billion dollars) of the internationalists who happen to reside in England.

Europe Reeks With Propaganda

In Europe the economic unrest is likewise grist to the propaganda mill. Authorities who speak of conditions in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, say that Europe cannot afford to go to war for about five years. The result of these "wolf" cries of war, however, is an increased natural dread among the people for war, and a tendency among them to "go along with" their respective governments in whatever they might propose. And is not that, after all, the object of this war scare propaganda campaign?

The late World War is an example of the power of controlled opinion, and controlled information as well. England through D. O. R. A. (censorship authorized by the Defense of the Realm Act) controlled communications between America and the Central Powers. All cable messages had to pass through England and met with censorship "in transit." This in actuality meant that news for America was given a propaganda slant favorable to England before it left the British cable offices.

War News Cables Thrown Out

Some of the news dispatches were thrown out by British censors. Others were revised to suit British purposes.

G. A. Schreiner, a correspondent for the Associated Press during the war, in his book "The Craft Sinister," quotes a message he received from the London office of the A.P. on September 21, 1914:

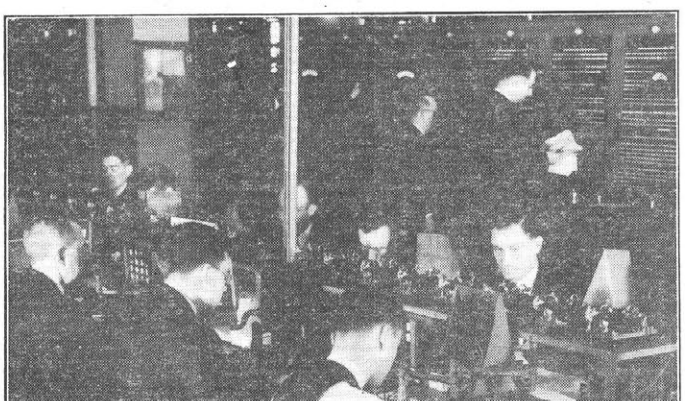
"It is now apparent that a very large part of your work is going to waste, at least so far as the cable is concerned. For example, your telegram No. 134 was all killed. 135 was nearly all killed, 136 all killed, 138 came through in full, 139 and 140 were all killed, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 came through in full, 147, 148 and 152 were all killed."

Letters, too, were frequently opened and confiscated. Mr. Schriener in the case mentioned above, reported that nothing could be learned in the fate of dispatches Nos. 137, 141, 149, 150 and 151 because the censors in London had also taken the carbon copies of them from the mail.

After the treaty of Versailles, 20,000 miles of German cables were taken over by the five allied nations, in the name of war reparations.

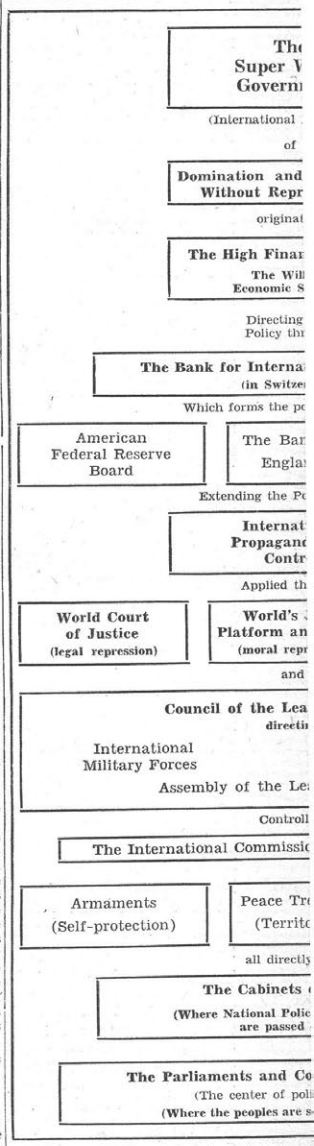
O. W. Riegel in his book on propaganda, "Mobilizing for Chaos" (Yale University Press) reveals that:

"A recent balance sheet of cable facilities shows more than two-thirds of the cables of the world in possession of Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain owns about 163,000 nautical miles, and the United States, 97,000 miles. Of the world total of 352,445 nautical miles of cable, 87 per cent is controlled by England, the United States, France and Italy. Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, China, Spain, Norway and a few other countries are in possession of small segments of the world-wide cable network."



A conveniently placed sentence of type is infinitely more potent than a well placed bullet or a well marked ballot. The big news stories, colored and uncolored alike, are handled through the wire services.

The following chart and notes of Melbourne, Australia, give a grapl today controlled by the internationa aganda which are employed to sprea the plan to further their control. follows below.



Notes on Diagram

The Super World Government: The accompanying plan shows the extension of the above system to international affairs. Here a small, powerful group of men direct the activities of the world by their financial policy. It prevails because it is made effective through the control of financial credit, which is a monopoly of the banking system.

The Bank for International Settlements: This world bank, although only formed comparatively recently is the outward form of a group of men that have been directing nations and government for over a century. The Board of Control has two or more representatives from each of the Central banks of the various nations.

The Instrumentality of the Policy: The banking system uses its monopoly of credit to control and restrict the production of wealth. Against this stranglehold, the individual can, in theory, use the power of his vote. But as Finance defines the issues on which he may vote, his professed political power is diverted to irrelevant isues and so dissipated.

The Central Banks: The Central Bank of every nation, while dominating that nation's policy, is itself only an agent administrating the policy of an international banking trust of which it is a member. Thus the ultimate control of every nation's policy is outside that nation.

The League of Nations: This control is to be exercised in appearance, by the Council of the League of Nations—a sort of Cabinet of Europe. The Assembly of the League

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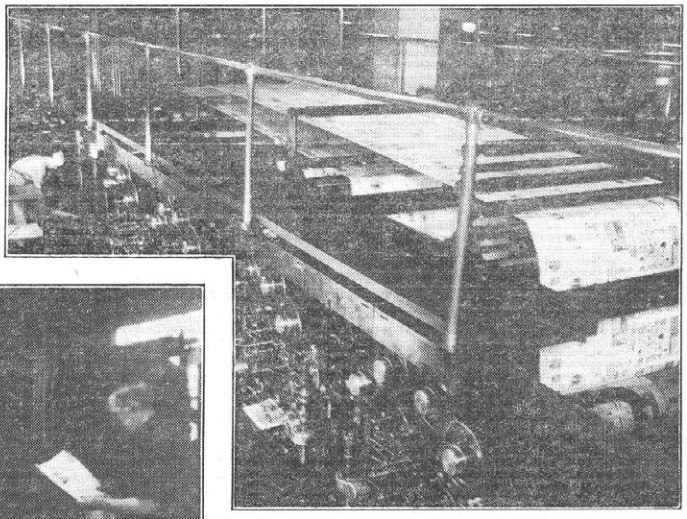
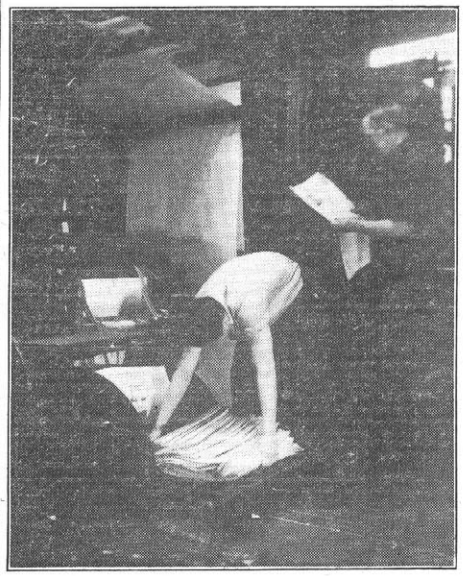
eprinted from "New Economics"
ic picture of the world empire as
bankers. The systems of prop-
their doctrine, are but a part of
The explanation of the diagram



The presses roll (right) and the paper comes out (below). The daily newspaper, even in its earliest days, exerted powerful influence on public opinion. All pictures on this page by Ewing Galloway.



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Major World Powers Make Use of Airways For Their Propaganda

From Newsdom:

The United States, unofficially through the National Broadcasting Company, has begun a series of daily news and musical programs in six languages to all parts of the world to build "good will" toward this country. England is reported ready to begin large-scale programs in other languages to tell the world what a benign and much libeled soul she really is.

Virtually all the world's major powers are now prepared to make extensive use of radio as a means of propaganda.

The Reds have a high-powered radio station near their western border, where they spend their time ranting in German in the hope of stirring Nazis against the Fuehrer. The Nazis retaliate by vividly telling of the terrors of the OGPU and the general hopeless vulgarity of all non-Aryans.

Il Duce, with stations continually spieling in French and English has a chesty time telling the world how he plans to run his new empire.

In Spain the Loyalists use radio in their attempt to bolster the morale of their own adherents and break down that of the rebels. Japan uses radio to explain her heaven-inspired mission to cultivate the heathen Chinese.

In America the N.B.C. sends out daily short wave news and musical programs in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese.

Of the major powers, France alone has not yet set itself radio-propagandizing the world.

Radio, Newest Method Of Propaganda for War, Is Also the Most Subtle

THE newest method of propagandizing for war, the one already being used to greater extent than ever before is radio. It is in many respects of greater value in influencing public opinion than is the printed word. The human voice can persuade great masses of the unthinking more easily than written statements which last and can be subject to a reasoned study. Most programs cleverly disguise the propaganda. Musical broadcasts, dramatic shows are used with well concealed emotional appeals.

A good peaceful citizen listening to his radio of an evening may conclude, at the end of some dramatized news event broadcast, that things look pretty bad for the Loyalists—that they are really such fine people, too—that America should do everything it can to help them kill off their opponents. He is hardly aware that his opinion is not his own—that the conclusion was put there for him.

That is the work of skillful propaganda, deliberately planned, not perhaps by the radio station, not necessarily by the sponsor, but probably by the financiar who sponsors the sponsor. It took less than a month to get newspapers, which previously ignored the Far Eastern war editorially, to come out openly for the dispatch of our marines to China.

When the combined efforts of financier-controlled newspapers radio, news dispatches colored abroad, periodic publications, national propaganda bureaus and motion pictures, are all definitely bent upon turning public opinion in favor of a certain cause, the chances are one in a billion that all the king's horses and men can turn back that tide of opinion.

The worst sin of propoganda is its

(Continued on Page 10)

Mr. America pays three cents a day for his propaganda.

ay be called the European Parliament. The
ague's International Commissions of vari-
s sorts are like so many Parliamentary
ommittees. Notice that, unlike national
rliaments, not even the Assembly, much
s the Council, of the League, is popu-
rly elected. Both are secretly nominated.
nance controls the nominations. Thus,
e control of policy is not, even in form,
anted to the millions of people whose
stinies are involved in the system. De-
ocracy is at an end—if it ever had a be-
nning. One of the main purposes of
is body is to ration the available world
come among nations by rationing their
arkets in such a manner as to postpone
fresh outbreak of war.

The Cabinets of Nations: In Great Britain, the power over policy proceeds from the Bank of England, in association with the "Big Five" banks, through the Treasury, then through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who limits the initiative of his colleagues in the Cabinet by dictating what they can and what they cannot do. The Cabinet, in its turn, arranges the main issues to be discussed by Parliamentary Committees and debated by the members on the floor of the House. The personnel of the banks, the Treasury, and the Cabinet is decided by secret nomination. The same situation exists in the United States through the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Role of National Parliaments and Congresses: These institutions have no function left but that of economic and political problem can persuading or coercing the public into acceptance of a condition of economic servitude deliberately decreed by external financial policy. The available national income has to be rationed out to Capital and Labor in such a manner as to postpone the outbreak of industrial hostilities. Every few years, however, the oppression becomes so acute that Labor raises its voice in the form of strikes, rioting, etc. In the meantime, the **people's wish** and **will** for **economic plenty** is **betrayed** and set aside in the Committee Rooms, the Cloak Rooms, and the Bill Hearing Rooms, by a small, but powerful group of traitorous legislators, who sell the people—their fellow-men and brothers — down the river to the Money Changers for pieces of gold and silver.

Bank Barons Fear Reform In Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ed both by the speeches of prominent bankers one sees reported in the newspapers and by the smug, concurring editorials accompanying the reports.

Shortly before the last session of Congress adjourned Raymond N. Ball, president of the New York State Bankers' Association, warned that if the present banking system should fail again "as in every major economic crisis in the past, we may see our chartered unit banking system entirely eliminated and, in response to the demands of the general public, government ownership and operation substituted."

Bankers' President Professes Failure

With studied emphasis, the bank official cited congressional agitation at the last session, led principally by Representatives Wright Patman of Texas and Charles Binderup of Nebraska, for government ownership of the stock and property of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. He suggested forestalling this movement by creating four geographical bank research centers "to seek better banking relations with the public."

"From a broad social viewpoint," he said, "banking has failed to grasp its full prerogatives in the community."

'Know America' Contest Nears Crucial Stage

"When earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried" runs Kipling's poem. May we ask by way of analogy—when the last call has gone out on our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest**; when the last Coupon has gone into the files; when more than $7,000.00 in cash is awaiting the computation for winners—will your name be "in the pot"?

Or, when the names of prize-winners are announced, will you be among those who think of what might have been.

Our great **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** is crowding the closing date. Soon the files will be banged tight and the work of finding who won the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 or any of the other 335 prizes will have begun.

Some readers think our Contest is too easy. But perhaps those folks are suffering from overconfidence. The questions seem easy of solution, but a little thought will convince anyone they are often in themselves quite "tricky."

There's one sure way for you to find out whether or not you can answer 50 simple questions concerning your country—and that is by entering the great competition. There is still time. All you need do is send in for the past picture-questions and go to work. You'll find it recreation for yourself or for the whole family.

Our country is now observing the 150th anniversary of the Constitution. It is our duty as American citizens to "brush up" on the facts concerning this great nation of ours. No better way could this be done than by entering our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest.** By so doing you are also setting yourself in line perhaps for a greater stroke of cash fortune than has ever come your way at one time.

Let us urge you to send for all past pictures today.

Public Opinion Slave to Power Of Propaganda

(Continued From Page 9)

secret intention to deceive. Clever propaganda is so thoroughly ground up with fact that even after careful sifting, much remains to influence. It contrives to impress people's minds to such an extent that they seem to be looking upon actual events through the colored glasses of spectacles which propagandists intentionally set astride their noses.

It is of "such stuff" that wars are made. It is such devices that have kept from the Americans who know only what they read in the newspapers, the facts about their money system and the control of their economic welfare. It is such methods which will pave the way for the sacrifices of American youth in the next war.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

preme Court, by the constitutional right of its appellate jurisdiction, is the designated guardian of the integrity of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides a means of changing the provision defining the judicial power, as well as all other provisions of the Constitution, by amendment requiring the concurrence of three-fourths of the states.

Washington, therefore, plainly meant that all questions pertaining to the powers of the judiciary should be settled "in the way the Constitution designates" — that is by amendment.

All other methods of disturbing the constitutional balance of powers, including the one the president advocates, are grouped by Washington under the heading of "usurpation."

Usurpation of governmental powers by George III was the very cause of the Revolution.

Usurpation of governmental powers is the thing that identifies every modern dictatorship.

Usurpation of governmental powers, therefore, is the worst possible precedent for the leader of a constitutional republic to set for his successors.

* * *

Granting that the present chief executive were as thoughtless of himself as was George Washington and that —were he given all governmental power—he would think always of the rights of the people, minorities as well as the majority, he still cannot pick his successors.

Some day there may rise to the presidency a man more cunning than Lenin, more ambitious than Napoleon and more ruthless than Nero.

As we turn to Washington for inspiration and guidance, might not that possible mad president of the future, turn to Roosevelt to justify his making our free government a worse and more bloody dictatorship than Soviet Russia?

As the trend of the world today indicates such an eventuality is not only a possibility, it is a probability.

If we do not want our children and our children's children to bear the yoke of some bloody modern Caesar, we must maintain the barriers to one-man government erected by the founders of this nation.

Better a blundering Supreme Court than a plundering dictatorial overlord.

Better the wastefulness and the delays of imperfect democracy than the saddistic efficiency of dictatorship.

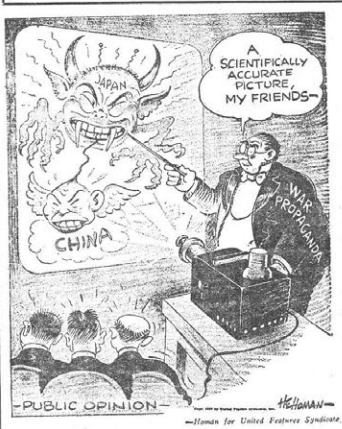
Is the president thinking telligently of "the next generation and the generation after that?"

He is not—when he sets the slightest precedent for one-man rule.

Were there a continuing great emergency, we could perhaps understand and condone the hot-headed intensity which would risk settling the precedent for some future American Stalin and his firing squads.

We prefer not to print our opinion of the man who would set such a precedent when he knows that "the greater part of the emergency is over."

PRESS CARTOONS OF THE NEWS WEEK



"The Magic Lantern"

STATE, LOCAL AND FEDERAL PAYROLLERS
NAME: John Negard
WORKS: 3 HOURS A WEEK.
FRIEND OR RELATIVE OF Congressman Hoag
SALARY: $ A YEAR
—Herblock in the Beaumont Enterprise

"A Census of Employed Might Be Interesting, Too"

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

BERLIN, GERMANY. — Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, as guest of Adolph Hitler, spoke to a German audience conservatively estimated at 3 million. In addition, many more millions listened in by radio in Europe and in America. Il duce denied that a dictatorship exists either in Italy or Germany and said "behind this visit, there are no secret intentions and nothing will be framed here that would increase Europe's troubles.

"I am convinced that the new Germany, in the strength of her justified pride, in her peacefulness, is the basic element of European life," he continued. "We have a common conviction in the belief in will as a decisive factor in history. We believe in youth, and education in the ideal of patriotism and honor, and contempt for the comfortable life.

"Europe tomorrow will be Fascist because of the logic of events, not because of propaganda. Germany is awakened. I do not know when Europe will awake.

"Secret, but well-armed forces are engaged in turning civil war into world war. It is important that our great nations' 115 million citizens be united in calm determination."

Arrested in Spain On Russian Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Marquesa de Cienfuegos, formerly Jane Anderson of Atlanta, a foreign writer, told the National Council of Catholic Women that the Spanish war was a revolution fostered by Soviet Russia as a stepping stone to world supremacy. She was held 43 days in a "loyalist" dungeon before being freed through intervention of American officials. She said she was **arrested under a Russian order in Madrid** "to execute a minimum of 250 civilians a day, and to arrest every woman who is a Catholic, and every woman who has a title." She was forced to go to the front with the anarchist-loyalist forces.

She characterized the loyalist government "as a government of phantoms. These great forces are ruling Spain—under the direction of one man, under the direction of one supreme power—Marcel Rosenberg, the first ambassador of the Soviet republic to the loyalist government in Spain."

British Buying U. S. Scrap Steel

LONDON, ENGLAND. — I. F. L. Elliott, director of purchases for the British controlled cartel, has just returned from the United States where he bought 750,000 tons of American scrap steel. Mr. Elliott is also a director of the British Iron and Steel Federation. The scrap steel exports will be used mainly for armament purposes. Stanley Baldwin owns and controls the largest steel concern in England and pays his workers the minimum needed to exist. Baldwin will be remembered as the prime minister who succeeded in ousting King Edward VIII, because he went over to Wales and told Mr. Baldwin's employes that "something would be done" to relieve their abject poverty. The Elliott-Baldwin crowd are commercial exploiters in the fullest sense of the word.

Death, if Minds Do Not Go Along

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Execution of those who disagree with Stalin's methods and ideas continues unabated. The latest report shows 13 more officials sentenced to death. The alleged reason was that they were guilty of "wrecking" the collective farming program. Similar executions were reported in Leningrad and the Siberian provinces. The sentences are without appeal and the fiction of trial is a foregone conclusion. They only go through the motions of administering justice.

Palestine Incident

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE. — The recent assassination of James Andrews, Commissioner of Gallilee, and a British bodyguard, has created a tense situation here. Over 100 Arabs have been arrested in the hunt for the assassin. High officials of both the Arab and Jewish communities attended the full military funeral of Commissioner Andrews. The London Times commented editorially on the weakness of the present regime as follows: "The Andrews assasination gives painful evidence of the incapacity of the government of Palestine, as now constituted, to protect one of its ablest servants.

"The methods of conciliation which were attempted during last year's outbreak have notoriously failed, but the lessons of this failure have not been taken to heart. It has merely confirmed the Arab terrorists in their belief that a mandatory administration, and perhaps a mandatory government, have possibly no power and probably no will to enforce law and order.

"More than two months have passed since the publication of the Royal Commission Report, but terrorism is unchecked."

Perkins "Snub" Settles Old Score

Labor Secretary Not Invited To Speak at A.F.L. Meeting

In refusing to invite Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to speak at the Denver national convention, the American Federation of Labor bared its official teeth at the Roosevelt administration for the first time and meanwhile settled a personal score with the madame secretary.

The public snub was an outgrowth of smouldering rancor against the administration's partiality to the rival C.I.O., and a reminder that federation officials haven't forgotten a stinging rebuff which Miss Perkins administered to craft union representatives at her industry-labor "good will" conference last summer.

Instead of creating a spirit of understanding between the conferring parties, she managed to ruffle the feelings of all those present except the C.I.O. spokesmen. Urged on by Sidney Hillman, John Lewis' first lieutenant, who dominated the conference, the secretary manifested her grudge against the A. F. of L. in no uncertain terms by turning a cold shoulder on proposals to amend the Wagner Labor Act.

Craft Union Plea Ignored

The meeting became a hot row, and A. F. of L. conferees weren't allowed even to voice their grievances in a subsequent statement to the press. Later the secretary directed that the amendment, already drafted and introduced in Congress, and providing that craft unions be given separate status privileges in certain collective bargaining disputes, be gagged in House and Senate committees.

Even the authors of the legislation were afraid to press for action by Congress lest they incur the wrath of the administration.

Thus, in omitting Miss Perkins' name from the list of prominent persons invited to address the Denver convention, the federation gave the lady a dose of her own medicine. It was a pointed snub, and marked the first time in the history of the labor department that its chief has been so slighted.

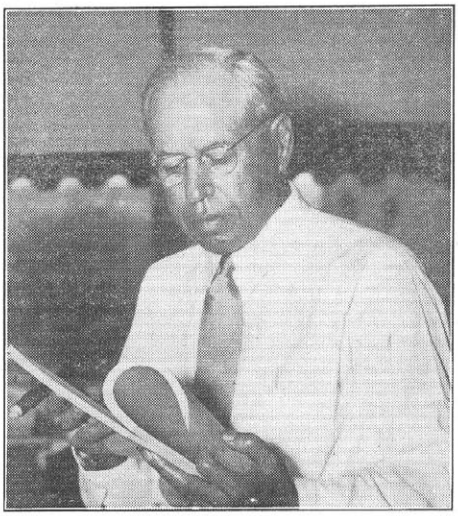
Board Influenced Workers, Charge

General accusations against the Roosevelt administration to be aired at the convention will include, according to reports, a charge that regional representatives of the labor relations board went so far in their partiality toward the C. I. O. as to assist in the distribution of C.I.O. literature and to conduct hearings in such a way as to prejudice wavering workers from joining the A. F. of L.

A principal bone of contention will be the recent action of the labor board in flouting a federal court decision and ordering an employe election in the plant of the National Electric Products Company of Ambridge, Pa., after that firm had signed an agreement with the A. F. of L. The board nullified the contract and held that the A. F. of L. union did not represent a majority of the employes.

When the election was held, the federation was victorious by a majority of 105 votes, but a number of ballots, challenged by both sides, remain to be counted. A. F. of L. officials contend that sentiment in the plant was even stronger in favor of their union before the board asserted its partiality for the C.I.O.

Frey Attacks C.I.O. "Red" Leaders; U. S. Labor Officials "Prejudiced"



—*Acme Picture.*

John P. Frey

Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE

DENVER, COLO.—John P. Frey, hard-hitting president of the American Federation of Labor, Metal Trades Department, made the double-barreled assertion here that the Committee for Industrial Organization was an arm of Moscow and that the National Labor Relations Board was ruled by John L. Lewis.

In a report to his department's annual convention, which preceded the A. F. of L's national convention, Frey said the Communists had followed their successful infiltration of the C. I. O. with an effort to termite their way into A. F. of L. locals.

The metal trades leader predicted that the C. I. O. would launch a third party movement next year, spearheaded by the farm-labor party in the West and the American Labor party in the East. In his report to 650,000 members of his union, Frey named many Communists who are paid organizers of the C. I. I., among them, William Z. Foster, B. K. Gebert, Max Bedacht and William Weinstone.

He charged that the Lewis committee was not seeking to organize non-union workers but was attempting to coerce labor with terroristic methods. The C. I. O., he said, was being used in a Communistic plot to gain control of the American labor movement.

Of the labor board, he said its members had "apparently found it difficult, if not impossible" to maintain an impartial attitude in the fight between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. He attacked both the board and the department of labor on the ground that those officials charged with "carrying out the administration's labor policy . . . are working in the interests of the C. I. O."

He accused labor department officials and members of the labor board of purposely delaying some collective bargaining elections asked by the A. F. of L. in order to give the C. I. O. time to organize in the affected plants.

Labor Highlights

AKRON, OHIO.—Gov. Martin L. Davey replies to John L. Lewis' threat to defeat him for re-election as Ohio's chief executive with a speech denouncing the "Communistic" leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization. . . . Davy recounts own story of Ohio steel strike, saying: "No man's life was safe" when the state national guard was sent to restore order at Youngstown. . . . "Several of the important C. I. O. leaders there were Communists and they carried on a reign of terror that was appalling." . . . Davey, sympathetic with the Lewis union when the steel strike began, charges that radical leaders flock to strike zones, "not to help working men but in pursuit of violence they hope will lead to revolution." . . . Says "the right to work is as sacred as the right to strike in Ohio" and adds that, despite Lewis' political opposition, "I will be governor until January, 1939, and in that intervening time law and order will prevail in Ohio."

DETROIT, MICH.—Ford Brotherhood of America, rival union to the United Auto Workers of America, intensifies drive for members in Ford motor plants and formulates demands, including: A minimum annual pay of $1,500 for "regular" Ford workers, with two weeks' vacation or sick leave; elimination of company "spies"; and establishment of a "central preference bureau" to regulate lay-offs with preference for men with families.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Guessing contest as to who will be appointed to replace Edward F. McGrady in the post of assistant secretary of labor continues, while both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. partisans seek to obtain appointment of man favorable to their side. . . . Job traditionally goes to representative of organized labor, but administration leaders fear charges of "prejudice" and political repercussions if the policy is maintained in the present case. . . . Insiders believe post will be given to a man already in the department who has never been associated with either union group.

PORTLAND, ORE. — American Federation of Labor in Oregon follows lead of other state federations by opening ouster proceedings against all C. I. O. local unions. . . . Order applies automatically to all A. F. of L. unions in Oregon which may vote hereafter to affiliate with the C. I. O.

BOSTON, MASS.—Lewis G. Hines national organizing director of the A. F. of L., declares the C. I. O. "has passed into the hands of the Executive Committee of the Communist party," adding that "the workers of the country have awakened to the realization that John Lewis' union holds nothing economically advantageous for them." Hines makes statement as he launches "expansion" drive for members throughout New England.

HIBBING, MINN. — The Committee for Industrial Organization and its political affiliate, the Farmer-Labor party, receive sharp rebuff when organized labor in this traditionally left-wing state refuses to identify itself with John L. Lewis movement. . . . State Federation of Labor votes overwhelmingly to reject all C. I. O. proposals and at the same time asserts its political independence of the Farmer-Laborites. . . . Action comes as surprise because the state federation was prominent in the original organization of the Farm-Labor party and long has been a mainstay of the movement. . . . Most significant step at convention was a refusal, by 4-1 vote, to permit Representative John T. Bernard (F.-L., Minn.) to address delegates. . . . According to reports, Bernard has been an active organizer of C. I. O. units in the state.

A.F.L. Metal Union Approves Social Justice Money Principle

Monetary reform became the economic battlecry of an important wing of the American Federation of Labor recently when delegates of the International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers, meeting in convention in Cincinnati, adopted a resolution asking the federal government to provide an honest dollar for the American working man.

The resolution was based on the famous monetary principle of Social Justice and was presented at the behest of delegates who acknowledged the inspirational teachings of Father Coughlin. It reads:

"Whereas, the dollar is the measure of the worker's purchasing power, under the present system of the unstabilized dollar the purchasing power is changing. And whereas, increases in wages may be established but the dollar value is destroyed by price increases, which means the dollar has less purchasing power than formerly:

"Be it resolved, that the idea of this resolution is to correct the evil and make the dollar a stabilized unit of purchasing power.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention go on record for legislation to make the dollar a stabilized unit so that the changeable conditions in money values may be eliminated; and be it further resolved, that the issuing of all money again be placed in the hands of the government, where it properly belongs, and that our delegates of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed along these lines."

The resolution was presented by Elmer Hoffman of Local 68, Cincinnati, of the international union.

In a letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE, Robert McManus and E. O'Malley, A. F. of L. organizers in the same local, said members of the convention wished to give "Father Coughlin and the SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly full credit for the enlightenment and the knowledge necessary in drawing up such a resolution."

The international union has set a shining example for other affiliated units of the American Federation of Labor to follow. In doing so, other unions will meet no opposition from their national leaders, for members of the A. F. of L. executive council, from William Green down, long have advocated a switch to honest money as the only logical solution to the evils of a fluctuating wage dollar.

The necessity of maintaining political rapport with the Roosevelt administration during the struggle with the insurgent C. I. O. has prevented the A. F. of L. in the past from making any formal espousal of monetary reform. Now, however, since federation leaders have openly disavowed New Deal labor policies, observers believe that Green and his aides will use their influence in behalf of driving the money changers from the temple.

Green has informed this writer in private conversation that he is in full sympathy with the attempt to restore money creation and regulation to Congress.

Congressmen Sign Petition To Bring Out Farm Bill

130 Signatures Ask That Refinance Bill Might Be Brought to House Floor for Discussion

As a remedy for the increasing agricultural indebtedness, to loosen the stranglehold upon the farm people, Representative William Lemke and Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota are pushing once more their farm refinance bill for signatures in the House of Representatives.

The bill states that the United States shall refinance existing farm indebtedness at 3 per cent per year, the interest rate to be 1½ per cent and the balance of each payment to be applied on the principal, not by issuing bonds, but by issuing Federal Reserve Notes secured by the best securities on earth—first mortgages on farm lands. The bill allows 47 years for the amortization of the indebtedness.

Calls for Issue Of New Money

When Congress passes that, there will be issued and put into circulation among the people several billion dollars of new money, Federal Reserve notes. It will again give purchasing power to the people.

The bill has the official endorsement of the National Farmers Union; it has the official endorsement of some state farm bureaus and other farm organizations, and of many farm bureau and grange locals throughout the nation. **It has the approval of 95 per cent of the nation's farmers, and 32 state legislatures have asked Congress to pass this bill.**

The legislatures which have signified their approval are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

It has the approval of the lower House of the state legislatures of New York, Alabama, Delaware, Pennsylvania and the Territory of Hawaii.

Lemke Blames People's Indifference

Congress has not passed this bill, says Representative Lemke, co-author of the bill, because "the people have been sleeping at the switch. They expect Congress to do something for them and generally wake up to find that it did something to them. **The people neglect Congress while the international bankers are on the job with their lobbyists and false propaganda.**

"This government is the people's. They elect all of the Representatives and one-third of the Senators every two years. They can and ought to make their Representatives responsive to their will. They have a right to demand that Congress pass the Frazier-Lemke bill; they have a right to ask their Congressmen to sign the petition now at the Speaker's desk."

The following Congressmen have already signified their interest in helping the farmer by affixing their signatures to the petition to call the bill to the floor for discussion and vote. Many of them were among the voters who overrode the President's veto of continued lower interest rates on farm mortgages.

Arizona: John B. Murdock. **Arkansas:** Ben Cravens. **California:** F. R. Havenner, J. J. McGrath, H. L. Englebright, B. W. Gearhart, H. Jerry Voorhis, H. H. Sheppard, E. V. Izac, J. S. McGroarty, R. J. Welch, A. E. Carter. **Colorado:** Fred Cummings. **Florida:** J. Hardin Peterson. **Idaho:** Compton I. White, D. W. Clark.

Illinois: K. E. Keller, J. A. Meeks, P. W. Fries, Leo W. Allen. **Indiana:** Virginia E. Jenckes, Finly H. Gray, Louis Ludlow, W. T. Schulte. **Iowa:** Edward C. Eicher, Cassius C. Dowell, V. F. Harrington, W. S. Jacobsen, Otha D. Wearin, Fred Biermann.

Kansas: W. P. Lambertson, U. S. Guyer, E. W. Patterson, Frank Carlson, Clifford R. Hope, E. H. Rees. **Maine:** J. C. Oliver, R. O. Brewster, C. H. Smith. **Massachusetts:** The late William P. Connery. **Michigan:** Albert Engel, George Sadowski, Paul Shafer, Jesse P. Wolcott, Fred L. Crawford, Roy O. Woodruff, John Luecke.

Missouri: Clarence Cannon, Reuben T. Wood, C. Arthur Anderson. **Minnesota:** Elmer J. Ryan, Henry G. Teigan, Dewey Johnson, Harold Knutson, Paul Kvale, John Bernard, R. T. Buckler, August H. Andersen. **Mississippi:** Dan R. McGehee. **Montana:** Jerry J. O'Connell, James F. O'Connor.

Nebraska: Henry C. Luckey, Karl Stefan, Charles G. Binderup. **Nevada:** James G. Scrugham. **New Hampshire:** C. W. Tobey, Arthur Jenks. **New Jersey:** Charles A. Wolverton, E. A. Kenney. **New Mexico:** John J. Dempsey. **New York:** Frank Crowther. **North Dakota:** Usher L. Burdick, William Lemke.

Ohio: Joseph Dixon, Frank C. Kniffin, Herbert Bigelow, John F. Hunter, Michael J. Kirwan, Martin L. Sweeney, Anthony Fleger, Arthur Aleshire, Thomas A. Jenkins, William Ashbrook, Brooks Fletcher. **Oklahoma:** Will Rogers, Jack Nichols, Lyle Boren, Jed Johnson, Sam C. Massingale, Wilburn Cartwright, R. P. Hill, W. E. Disney. **Oregon:** James W. Mott, Walter M. Pierce.

Pennsylvania: Benjamin Jarrett, Charles Eckert, Michael Stack, Albert Rutherford, Charles Crosby, Peter DeMuth, Matthew Dunn, James Gildea. **South Dakota:** Fred Hildebrant, Francis Case. **Tennessee:** B. Carroll Reece, J. Will Taylor. **Texas:** Nat Patton. **Utah:** Abe Murdock, J. W. Robinson. **Washington:** W. G. Magnuson, Martin F. Smith, Knute Hill, C. H. Leavy, John M. Coffee.

West Virginia: Jennings Randolph. **Wisconsin:** Thomas Amlie, Harry Sauthoff, Gardner Withrow, Raymond Cannon, Thomas O'Malley, Gerald Boileau, George Schneider, Merlin Hull, Bernard Gehrmann. **Wyoming:** Paul Greever.

North Dakota's Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Representative William Lemke are co-authors of the perennial farm mortgage refinance bill again awaiting the 88 additional Congressmen's signatures necessary to bring it to the House for discussion.

Sorry About Error, But Must Reiterate Facts

To the Farm Editor:

I've just had furnished to me a statement by President Hones of the Farmers Union of Wisconsin, as a reply to an article alleged to have been printed in a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I think it is very unfortunate that the article was written in SOCIAL JUSTICE and that Mr. Hones felt it necessary to reply, because I believe it cannot help but seriously injure the Farmers Union. I feel that such matters as this ought to be threshed out in the annual convention.

What I particularly want to call you attention to is the following, which is quoted allegedly from your article: "M. W. Thatcher. Job: Collaborator. Division: Information. Mr. Thatcher is the spearhead of the drive to undermine the Farmers Union by "bribing" officials in strategic positions with New Deal jobs. He first entered the pay of the administration while he was chairman of the Northwest Legislative Committee."

Your reference to me is totally inaccurate. I never have been a collaborator for any part of the federal government or any part of the state government. I have never been the "spearhead" of any drive to undermine the Farmers Union, and I have never "bribed officials" in strategic positions with New Deal jobs, and it is the first time that anybody has ever accused me of bribery in any form at any time, and I have never been chairman of the Northwest Legislative Committee and I have never had a cent of pay in the form of salary or expenses from the federal government or any state government.

The only chairmanships that I have ever held were two. I was chairman of the committee appointed by the national board to organize the Farmers Union in the spring wheat states and Wisconsin. I served in that capacity until each of the states was organized under its own charter. I have generally been credited with having done the job reasonably well.

Last December I was elected chairman of the Wheat Conservation Conference by 40 representatives in the midwest wheat states. At that two days' meeting, at which I was elected chairman, Mr. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, was in full attendance and voted for my election as chairman of that committee.

I cannot understand how any responsible paper or writer should make such a totally inaccurate statement as the one allegedly carried in SOCIAL JUSTICE. I think it is fair, and I should be grateful, if you will print my letter in the next issue of your paper.

Farmers National Grain Corp.
—M. W. Thatcher.

The records in the Department of Agriculture show that Mr. Thatcher was employed as a collaborator in the information division. Collaborators are paid at the rate of $12.96 a day. The job is a sinecure.

Mr. Thatcher, we repeat, **has been a spearhead in the drive to undermine the National Farmers Union and pack its leadership with officials who are satisfactory to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.**

Mr. Thatcher has been the personal agent of the administration in this drive, conceived in an effort to win support of farm leaders by placing them on the federal payroll.

He was one of the ringleaders in the ouster movement against Edward E. Kennedy, former national secretary of the National Farmers Union, and now is reported to be among those "interested" in removing E. H. Everson as president of the organization. Mr. Everson has been a bitter critic of New Deal farm policies.

SOCIAL JUSTICE regrets its error in reporting that Mr. Thatcher was chairman of the Northwest Legislative Committee. He was, however, a leading member of that committee.

Farm Fanfare

Pioneers Adopt New Oregon Trail

MEDFORD, ORE. — Taking the route used by the settlers of 75 years ago, large numbers of new pioneers are migrating from their drouth-stricken lands in the middlewest into Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. These states are hard-pressed for ideas to handle them.

Sixty thousand arrived in the Pacific Northwest between January, 1936, and July of this year. Of these, fewer than 5,000 families have established any permanent sort of farm residence; 1,200 live in shacks, on abandoned farms, in tourist camps, or in vacant buildings in more generous communities.

Some have found seasonal work in the fields, and some have established residences on non-agricultural sagebrush land. Local labor groups have begun to protest against the competition in farm and urban districts brought about by the incoming travelers. An additional fear is furnished by the announcement that many drouth settlers are advancing northward from California, which is over-crowded with them.

Oregon reported a total of 6,646 families, of which 3,335 have been settled; the Washington families totaled 5,832, with 4,450 located; in Idaho the migrating families numbered 6,638, and listed 4,008 as settled.

Farms Still Need Employes

WHEATON, ILL. — Northern Illinois farmers report difficulty in securing employes for extra help during their fall rush season. In DuPage county farmers cannot get enough help even though they offer single men $40 a month, board, room and washing free, and married men $45 to $60 a month. County farm advisers of Kane and Cook counties report similar difficulties.

O. G. Barrett, farm adviser of Cook county, said that farmers object to the competition with foremen of the W. P. A. crews who pay $55 a month. Dairymen feel that they cannot pay more than $35 to $40 a month for experienced help.

La Salle and Kendall county farmers avoid labor troubles by trading work among themselves. This practice is common in northern Illinois, but still does not relieve completely the demand for farm help.

Report Sees Continued Control

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. — The attitude prevalent in many countries, says the International Yearbook for 1936-37 just published here, is "that planning, or organized agricultural production cannot be abolished for some time, the end of which nobody ventures to foretell."

The accumulated effects of this policy are such as to make its abandonment increasingly difficult and to place planned economy in agriculture on a still firmer basis, the report continues.

Meat consumption has increased in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany and Great Britain, and that of milk and milk products has risen in Canada, France, Great Britain and Sweden.

American Cotton Not Wanted

NEW ORLEANS, LA. — Cotton growers in America's great South are facing a problem. They are met with the task of exporting American cotton when the world market has indicated that it does not want American cotton. Their own government is helping them very little. Last year America imported a quarter of a million bales of cotton, even though it had a carry-over of one and a half million bales of American cotton on which it gave loans.

Many countries while taking less American cotton than usual, imported more cotton from other countries, so that other countries gained a new market, as the United States lost theirs. Japan alone of the foreign countries increased her imports of United States cotton, to the extent of 70,000 bales.

Co-operatives Must Have An Honest Medium

From the National Union Farmer
Marissa, Ill.:

It would seem that those who are sincerely and earnestly anxious to promote and establish co-operative systems, would be equally as anxious to break the stranglehold of the banking monopoly that controls the life-blood of commerce, in order that they might have an **honest measure** of value with which to transact business—a dollar that would not cheat either the producer or the consumer.

And yet one does not find many of these co-operative enthusiasts that even recognize the importance of this important undertaking in order to permit co-operation to develop and expand without fear of being stifled by depending upon a monopolistically-controlled banking system for its life-blood.

One sometimes wonders if it is possible that they fear to unite and make such demands because of obligations which they may owe this banking monopoly, or if they just wish to distract the attention of the people from this all-important issue and get them all enthused over co-operation as the sole remedy, knowing that **without an honest medium with which to co-operate, co-operation must finally fail** and then they would be ready for a dictatorship of some kind or other.

The People Speak . . .

Often Recommends SOCIAL JUSTICE

To the Editor:

May I express my gratification with the articles contributed by Robert H. Hemphill, who at one time not so long ago, was a contributor to some of our daily newspapers. His articles were so lucid and fearless, that I anticipated his release in a short time, and this actually happened.

In addition I enjoy your newspaper and take frequent occasions to recommend it. I wish you the continued success and support you deserve.

—Dr. M. J. Hubeny.

Chicago, Ill.

Congratulations From A Good Loser

To the Editor:

May I, just a common laboring man, dare question Mr. James P. Fitzgerald of Albany, N. Y.? I know he must be a very smart man to be smarter than all the contest judges, but first of all I want to see his proof that the judges are "all wet."

I didn't win a prize, but I surely tried hard enough, and even thought I might get first. It certainly took some of my conceit when I saw the real answers.

Congratulations to all the winners for I know they certainly worked hard. They will also make fine teachers for social justice — unless Mr. Fitzgerald is the only person right.

—Frank J. Delaney.

Clark, S. D.

Who Holds Guilt In Spanish War?

To the Editor:

In regard to the article on the facts of the Spanish war in SOCIAL JUSTICE for September 13, I call your attention to the recently published "Photo-History of the War in Spain," by Richard S. Childs.

It is my belief that the truth is always simple, and that it is generally hidden. A reading of the "Photo-History" makes the cause of the war in Spain too simple and obvious to argue over. So the "open letter" of the 48 Catholic bishops need not have been 8,000 words long to contain this one paragraph:

"We affirm first of all, that this war had been occasioned by the rashness, the mistakes, and maybe the malice and the cowardice, of those who could have avoided it by governing the nation with justice. . . ."

The truth seems to be in this statement, but if you do not know the truth already, you will have a time reading it between the lines. For instance, who was meant by "those" in the statement; **"the cowardice of those who could have avoided it?"**

—Gilton L. Quick.

Oak Park, Ill.

Editor's Note: The "those" mentioned who could have avoided it are **those who should have governed the nation with justice.** Only those in power can govern with justice or injustice, as the others are the governed and not the governing. Consequently the "those" refers to the existing government at the time of the outbreak, or those who call themselves the "loyalists." An example of the many injustices referred to, was the election which was held to determine whether the people really wanted the "loyalist" government, during which **ballots voting against the loyalist government** were destroyed as "invalid."

Chicago Unionist Answers Charge Against I.B.E.W.

To the Editor:

In reply to a letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE of June 14, captioned "leaders refuse to account to unions for money loaned to sustain members."

This is absolutely untrue. Our financial secretary, Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien will be only too glad to inform any member of the exact amount he paid to this emergency relief fund, and for which he has already received a receipt.

This man who signs himself "Union Member" states that our officers run the international in Washington.

We have the following in Washington: three executive officers, eight members of the International Executive Council, of which the president of our local, No. 134 of the I. B. E. W. of Chicago, is chairman; and nine district vice-presidents. Mr. Michael J. Boyle, business representative of local No. 134 is vice-president of the sixth district.

Our officers both in Chicago and Washington are busy day and night endeavoring to find employment for all of us, therefore it is slander to say that the rank and file must do as they say or they do not work.

In regard to the payment of dues, for the second quarter of 1937, the writer's statements are correct, but we had 16 deaths on that card, and in all of these years, we "never failed" to pay this insurance, even if we did lose between $28,000 and $30,000 from our sick benefit alone, when the Federal Reserve Bank in which we had our money went out of business. Where else can you get $4,000 insurance for $13.50 a quarter?

In regard to the money paid into the Emergency Relief Fund by our members, Union Member says, referring to the 3 per cent interest, that no member gets that, another "falsehood." I have my check right now amounting to $7.46, together with a statement of the exact amount that I paid into this fund. A real loyal member of local 134 will never be let starve and as for the other, joining the C. I. O. will not help matters. In further reply, Chicago labor leaders are the logical ones to control Chicago building. If not, then who?

Mr. Michael Boyle, business agent for our local of the I. B. E. W. of Chicago, never gave out any incorrect statements to the papers at any time. Some years ago we held our meetings in an old building at 500 South State Street. Today we meet in one of the finest labor halls in the United States at 47-49 North Ogden Avenue, opposite Union Park.

Concerning "Union Member's" criticism of our executive board, I quote from our constitution: "The executive board shall co-operate fully with other officers and the representatives of the local unions, to the end that the interests of the local union and its members may be properly protected and advanced. The board shall perform such other duties as are outlined in this constitution, or as may be provided for in the by-laws of the local union."

All of our members in good standing on or before June 15, 1937 have received about 15 per cent of the money they paid into the Emergency Relief Fund to date. Our wage scale since July 1 has been Class A —$1.70 an hour. Our membership is about 5,500.

May I request this "Union Member" to come out in the open and prove the statements he has made against our union.

—Alph. J. O'Carroll.

Chicago, Ill.

Pray For Wisdom

To the Editor:

I do not believe that you are justified in the way you are condemning John Lewis and the C. I. O.

Let us not forget that we organized once, in the N. U. S. J. The net results need not be rewritten.

You know as well as I or any other intelligent person that in organizing the chairmen are self appointed until organization is complete. So why do you try to becloud your readers with Lewis and his "hand-picked officers," when we did the self-same thing until elections could be held.

You also know that in organizing all must suffer before any headway can be made.

It may be true that Lewis and his officers are unChristian and hitting below the belt, but has not industry been the first to inaugurate these tactics?

I believe that we would do better to criticize John Lewis' errors and pray to the Almighty God to shower His graces and wisdom upon him so that he may help lead us to that financial freedom which is our only salvation.

—Frank Carl.

Maspeth, N. Y.

Would Publicize Hemphill Articles

To the Editor:

Robert H. Hemphill's article on page 16 of SOCIAL JUSTICE for September 20 is a crushing knockout. The part that struck from the shoulder was the last paragraph. Mr. Hemphill rivals Father Coughlin in calling a spade by its name.

Please for the sake of social justice, don't let that Mr. Hemphill get away. Give him a job for life. May I suggest that 100,000 copies of that article be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to farmers, laborers and employers throughout the nation.

Within a week, fat terrified bankers will be begging aroused citizens to be allowed to live long enough to speed to Washington to make Congress reduce the money power from its private controllers.

—Social Justice Loyalist.

Chicago, Ill.

No They Couldn't See—

To the Editor:

Recently it was necessary for me to get a phonograph record of the words and music of the "Star Spangled Banner." My superiors asked me to get one in town. I spent two hours in the center of New York City looking for one. In one place, where they seemed to have everything from popular rags to Communist speeches, I was told to come back, that they would get me one from the wholesale place.

On my second trip they told me that **they didn't carry it at all.** I was laughed at and insulted. I told a policeman who gave me the address of an Irish music store. I went there and got one.

Even though there might not be much sale for it, I think that every store selling records, should carry the national anthem.

—Patriotic New Yorker.

New York, N. Y.

With Pleasure And Thank You

To the Editor:

Please publish in your next issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE an acknowledgment of the New York draft for $175 present to Father Coughlin on June 20 (Buffalo Day) in Royal Oak, by the Rip van Winkle Social Justice Club of Buffalo.

—Mary B. O'Dea, Treasurer.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Workers Can't Lose Faith

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading the letters in the "People Speak" page of SOCIAL JUSTICE, which is in my opinion, one of the best sections of the paper. The reason is that it gives one the opportunity to learn just how many people are really in this fight for social justice.

One letter, of special interest to me, was written by "M. L. W." of Cleveland. His subject concerns me and my fellow workers who certainly would welcome better working conditions for all. But these conditions are not possible without a just living annual wage.

He writes that he has been on the picket line for seven weeks—fighting for the same principles that Father Coughlin is enunciating over the air. He goes on to add that he has been sadly disillusioned, not by the C. I. O., but by Father Coughlin. How ridiculous, when we all know that striking for a mere 5 or 10 per cent increase will gain us nothing because that increase will soon be taken away by higher prices. As I can see it, he is being disillusioned by the C. I. O.

SOCIAL JUSTICE would not class you as a Communist merely for being a member of that labor organization, but there are those behind the C. I. O. who would attempt to sovietize this country of ours. M. L. W. must not overlook this point, and if he considers himself a good Christian he could not ask God to give his blessing to such an activity.

I, too, have been on strike this past summer for a period of eight weeks, which together with the ever increasing bills will take months to make up. The organizers told us that nobody would suffer from lack of food or shelter. Thank God that we were given the opportunity to return to work, for many others like myself, had a constable's notice to vacate our tenements.

Now with everyone back to work with the exception of four, who were arrested for violating an injunction and who did not take advantage of the opportunity to return to their jobs, the factory is hardly more than 20 per cent C. I. O.

M. L. W., do not lose faith in Father Coughlin. If you do it means that you have lost faith in Christian principles. The 16 principles of social justice, when adopted by the people of our country, will be the greatest blessing of all.

—George H. Daniels.

Worcester, Mass.

Disgrace To Journalism

To the Editor:

Will you please help to make it possible for America to destroy that sign of journalistic disgrace which reads "Lindbergh doesn't live here any more?"

—A. B. Walton.

Lakewood, Ohio.

Employers Refuse to Hire Workers From W.P.A.

A True Short Story

To the Editor:

This letter is in reply to one published in SOCIAL JUSTICE of August 23, written by Joseph Patten of Newark, N. J., who makes the assertion that men on W. P. A. won't look for work.

Would you give one of them work if he came to you, desperately in need, begging for employment, Mr. Patten? Or would you say, "Oh no, I won't have a man in my employ who has been on relief or W. P. A."? That is our experience in looking for work. Also others here, on W. P. A. My husband had a good position as farm kennel manager when too many bank failures caused the firm to lose all its money in 1931. We worked for them for two years without pay as they had promised to pay us $50 a week back pay when they got on their feet. After borrowing all available cash however, they went bankrupt and we did not receive 50 cents. We haven't yet.

We moved into the country with relatives who didn't want us; and later lost everything by fire. We have five children.

I sold everything from dresses to stationery—for my husband couldn't find work of any kind.

Only when we had nothing to eat and could obtain no credit did we ask for relief. My husband couldn't get work on the W. P. A. until 1935. There are three churches here, but they don't know that anyone ever went cold or hungry. No charities except relief. Surplus commodities went to the county home instead of to the poor families who were in need.

We advertised for work and answered ads for work—**but they do not want men from the W. P. A., no matter how good their references or their work.**

Recently we advertised again, hoping to get a position—anything that would take us from the W. P. A. We got 23 letters, three telephone calls and one telegram. I told them frankly that we were on W. P. A. but wanted a permanent job to get away from the W. P. A. Few replied. Those who did wrote insulting letters about the W. P. A. and the men who wouldn't work—**and they wouldn't employ a man from the W. P. A. or relief rolls!**

I could write pages of similar experiences of our men here who want work and cannot find it. Most of us pay $5 a month rent, which leaves us $35 to buy milk, meat, lard, etc., and clothing—but we don't buy very much clothing. We have five children. Others here have seven and ten.

Visit your W. P. A. neighbors, Mr. Patten, and find out what they do with their money and how they live. If they save any money, on $40 a month, pay rent, buy food and clothing, just write and tell me how they do it.

We pass on used clothes, shoes, even Catholic newspapers, books and magazines amongst these people and they are so glad to have even that much—who never saw a priest or a nun. **What little knowledge they have of faith and religion has come to them through these books and magazines.**

Even in the public schools the children from W. P. A. and relief homes are treated with contempt, termed "paupers, convicts and white trash."

Some of the terms used in reference to the W. P. A. men by alleged church members, would not be allowed in print.

Come out here, Mr. Patten, and I will take you to the shacks we live in, and show you how many miles our men walk to work. You say the W. P. A. men are too well paid. That may be true higher up, but it is not the ordinary every-day worker who receives the fat salary.

W. P. A. Worker's Wife

—(Mrs.) Carmen Welch.

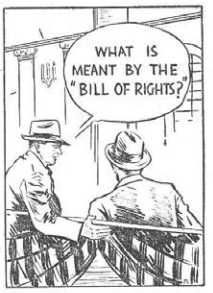
Ramsey, Ill.

To Enter and Persevere Necessary To Win in "Know America" Contest

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 33.

Picture No. 34.



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. The Congress as a whole.	1. The preamble to the Constitution.
2. The Senate.	2. The Declaration of Independence.
3. The House of Representatives.	3. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution.
4. The President.	4. The Articles of Confederation.
5. The Supreme Court.	5. The Eighteenth Amendment.
6. The Constitution.	6. Article 1 of the Constitution.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 33 For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 34 For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

An Extra Coupon for a Friend or Relation

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 33 For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 34 For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted will be entitled to one book for each set.

ADDRESS—
"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Grand Prize
$2,750.00

Second Prize
$1,250.00

THIRD PRIZE
$500.00

FOURTH PRIZE
$200.00

FIFTH PRIZE
$75.00

10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

Two things are necessary to winning the Grand prize of $2,750.00 or any of the other 335 cash awards in our "KNOW AMERICA" Contest. YOU MUST ENTER—AND YOU MUST PERSEVERE!

Contest prizes are NEVER won by those who let week after week go by without entering. They are NEVER won by those who fail to go right through to the end.

Only a few weeks remain before a host of readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** will once more reap a harvest of checks—totaling $7,750.00.

YOU NOW READING THESE LINES CAN ENTER THIS GREAT CONTEST TODAY AND WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $2,750.00.

Man or woman, boy or girl, if you have a fair knowledge of our great country—YOU CAN ENTER AND WIN.

When the Contest is over in a few weeks and you read the letters of those who won the leading prizes you will say to yourself: "I could have won as easily as those people." IT WILL THEN BE TOO LATE.

This is the time to enter—right now. You will not have long to wait before the telegrams will go out announcing winners.

You can enter TODAY by using the "Past Pictures" Coupon on this page. Just fill it in and rush it on to our Contest Editor. He will send you immediately all picture-questions which have appeared up to date in the great competition.

Don't delay—and then regret. Hundreds of readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** are going to win. You can be one of them. It is not yet too late.

But—YOU MUST ENTER!

How To Proceed As A Contestant

1. **Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).**
2. **If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.**
3. **Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.**
4. **Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.**
5. **In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.**
6. **If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.**

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

Fill In This Coupon and Mail Today

CONTEST EDITOR, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

I wish to enter the **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....**State** .....

ON THE TRAIL OF THE MONEY CHANGERS

Bankers' Cry of "Inflation" Is Age-Old Propaganda

By Robert H. Hemphill

Every philosopher of civilized times has called attention to the relation of the general level of prices and wages to the volume of money in circulation in the country referred to, but only in comparatively recent times has the collection of accurate data enabled monetary students to determine just what the relation is in figures, and to reduce the matter to something more satisfying than a general statement.

In one cylinder language, the relation of money and prices may be stated as follows:

1. If the volume of money (or any substitute medium of exchange such as bank credit) is increased faster than the production of goods in common demand increases, prices will rise.

2. If the production of goods in common demand increases faster than the volume of money (or any substitute medium of exchange) in general circulation increases, prices will fall.

3. If the volume of money in circulation and the production of goods increase at approximately the same rate, prices will remain the same.

Amount of Money Limits Trade Demand

Therefore, to predict whether the expansion in the volume of money in circulation will result in an elevation of prices, it is also necessary to know whether the volume of goods will be increased as fast as the additional money goes into circulation.

Generally speaking, the potential demand for goods and services is unlimited, but *effective* demand is limited to the amount of money, or other means of payment, which we have to spend. To speak of the demand for goods and services is just another way of referring to the volume of money in circulation.

Money of all kinds—currency and coin in actual circulation outside the banks, and the credit balances in our checking accounts in the banks, all added together represent the total circulating purchasing power of the nation. The annual purchasing power of the nation is the total of this money, multiplied by the speed of circulation. No matter what our ambitions, genius and energy may be, the total of this purchasing power absolutely limits the total of goods and services we can sell—the total of our national consumption—our national income.

Bankers Deliberately Create Confusion

The endless confusion in all these simple matters is due to the constant stream of propaganda which is inspired by the associated commercial bankers of all nations to conceal the fact that they control the issue of our principal substitute for money—bank credit—and therefore are responsible for both our prosperity and our disastrous depressions.

Until very recent years, no one knew for certain, and few persons made any attempt to find out, how much bank-credit in the form of demand deposits (checking accounts) was in circulation. The statements of one bank or any group of banks is worthless as an indicator of the total of bank credit in circulation and whether it is increasing or decreasing, and I doubt if 15 per cent of the bankers at this time can tell you offhand about what the total of demand deposits in all the banks of the nation is at the present time and how that amount compares with previous years, and yet that is the most vital of all economic statistics.

Inflation Cry Is Smoke Screen

However, the one thing which every banker has had incessantly drilled into him is: that he must oppose every attempt to have the government issue and put into circulation more actual currency or coin—that his banking life depends upon this fundamental doctrine. No matter how strenuously banks compete with each other, on this one matter they combine their resources and, in the newspapers, in Congress in colleges and universities, even from the pulpits of some of the most prominent and influential of the churches, they flood the country with absolutely false propaganda warning the public against the danger of "inflation" and the most extravagant of this propaganda carries the idea that the issue of any real money at all by the government would be the first step in this disastrous proceeding.

Why do they do this? It is very simple. To produce an adequate income—say $750 per capita, we require in circulation $250 per capita of some medium of exchange. With our present population of 130,000,000 this amounts to $32,500,000,000. Either that amount of money must be issued and put into circulation by the government or private individuals must manufacture some usable substitute and loan it to society and this is precisely what the commercial banks do. They loan and collect annual interest on a vast revolving fund of credit which we use almost exclusively for money, a secret tax upon every transaction.

They create no wealth whatever. Their proprietors add nothing to civilization. They are strictly parasites, preying upon society without contributing in any manner to the production of wealth. To maintain this outrageous racket, it is necessary to keep the general public in ignorance of the true nature of their device.

Whenever their unfair and illegal monopoly is seriously threatened, the international bankers of every civilized nation hurry to the scene of this threatened danger and join hands in a concerted resistance.

They will promote war, or finance revolutions, and set up and finance dictatorships—anything to distract the public mind from the fact that it is being exploited by this entrenched group.

Their principal scare-head is the danger of "inflation" which, under their definition, is the issuance of any kind of real money by the government. And with this simple but amazingly successful device they maintain their entrenched position.

That is all there is behind the almost continuous "inflation" propaganda.

Soup Is Silent - and Safe For Federal Reserve Board

From Cleveland Plain Dealer Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6 — Members of the Federal Reserve Board tomorrow will officially enter the rapidly-growing band of Washington yogis, composed of public officials who will meditate in guarded sanctuaries, undefiled by the maddening crowd.

For tomorrow, the six members are slated to eat their first meal in the cloistered atmosphere of three private dining rooms located in the new $4-million Georgia marble Federal Reserve Building.

The dining rooms are paneled in unfinished Norway pine. The furniture is early American maple, set off by chic, simple curtains at the windows. These quiet gastronomical havens are separated by a full hundred feet from the spotless tile cafeteria where the 350 Federal Reserve Board employes, un-yogi-like, clatter through their meals.

Tranquillity Compulsory

The private dining rooms symbolize the enforced tranquillity of the remainder of the building where, for a month, Federal Reserve Board members have been sequestered.

Reserve Board members, almost unseen, may reach their office suites in the new building, a block from the new Interior Department structure. From the underground garage, they board a private elevator, ride to the second floor and slip quickly around the corridor corner. Nobody else could use the elevator if he wished. Instead of a button on the wall, there is a lock. Only board members possess the key.

Their Soup Is Safe

A goodly number of guards patrol the $4-million sanctuary. A divide in the basement called an "autocall" integrates an intricate system of alarms, bringing a bevy of cops on the lam should an outsider molest the soup of Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, or any member's soup for that matter.

The official meeting place of the Board is a high-ceilinged 54-foot room. A prim battalion of chairs surround a 35-foot long mahogany conference table. The stark magnitude of this room terrified even the board members. Thus far, they have had their chats in a smaller adjoining room.

The room is equipped with a telephone loud-speaker, so that when Eccles discusses the discount rate with San Francisco, his colleagues do not have to ask what the other party is saying. A pneumatic tube system carries messages through the building.

The only noise in this handsome mausoleum occurs in a basement room behind closed doors. Here twelve teletype machines chatter instructions via private wire to the twelve Federal Reserve Districts.

But no Congressman can make political capital by accusing Board members of going yogi by way of congressional appropriation. Building funds were raised from the profits of the twelve Federal Reserve District Banks.

British Banker Can't Savvy Fr. Coughlin's "Unorthodoxy"

Stanley Adams, a "small shot" director of the Midland Bank of London, directed by the privately-owned Bank of England, which has disregarded the laws of England since 1694 and legalized their unconstitutional privilege of coining money since 1844, was perplexed over a shipboard interview he had with Father Coughlin, on returning from Europe, according to an Associated Press report.

"Father Coughlin told me all about finance," said the director of one of the world's largest financial institutions. "All I can say is, it was most unorthodox."

We would rather be on the side of the unorthodox than on the side of the private controllers of money and credit, considering the depressions they have planned and executed, with the poverty existing in the midst of plenty on account of the stranglehold these few have on production and distribution.

Let the Morgans, the Rothschilds, the Warburgs, the Schiffs, the Kuhns, Loebs, and Seligmans, the Monds, the Sassoons and their paid puppets prate about honesty and justice being unorthodox. Nothing must interfere with their inhuman system. So! It would be "unorthodox" to release men from economic slavery and exploitation!

We believe the stimulus of Father Coughlin's "unorthodoxy" has helped clarify the public mind on some of the nefarious operations of this group of international bankers and served as a corrective in opening up the people's eyes as to what is going on.

The present social revolution now in progress has been started in no small measure by the pitiless light of truth that has come from Royal Oak during the last 10 years over the radio.

We believe the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE know why Father Coughlin is termed "unorthodox." Truth will always be penalized as it always has in the past, but after all is said and done, only the truth can make men free. To this end we dedicate ourselves.

The Searchlight

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Northwest Independent Bankers Association met recently in this city in convention to formulate plans for opposition to the proposed McAdoo Branch Banking bill. Among the states represented were Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Oregon and California.

Congressman Wright Patman urged delegates to support his bill to nationalize the Federal Reserve System.

He advised the small banker in particular to "fight shoulder and shoulder with the independent merchant for their problems are the same."

He discussed a bill he has introduced and which has been written up in previous issues SOCIAL JUSTICE providing that Federal Reserve Banks be owned wholly by the government, pointing out that approximately 6,000 national banks and 1,000 state banks own the Federal Reserve System, although it is directed by a few large ones at the top, while some 8,000 banks do not have any access to that great credit reservoir.

Governor Benson, also addressed the convention and pointed out that "credit monopoly has been with us for some time. The Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the Comptroller of the Currency, J. F. T. O'Connor, and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Marriner S. Eccles, are not friends of the independent bankers."

The McAdoo bill, it was pointed out, should be defeated at all costs, because it would only give legalized power to a few powerful banking institutions in the country, and permit them to concentrate more and more real wealth of the country in their vaults.

R. F. C. Loans Total $12-Billion

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Up to August 31, the Reconstruction Finance Corp. had authorized nearly $12-billion, a staggering sum that will probably never be paid. In the first place, there were only about 20,000 borrowers who could qualify for the R. F. C. cash. These were mostly insurance companies, railroads, banks, and large corporations. One bank, the Dawes Bank of Chicago, received a lump sum of $90-million. The R. F. C. has more money owed to it than any institution in history, excepting government. But the rub comes in on the repayment of this enormous debt. In most cases, the loans are secured by collateral. This means that when the banks—and the R. F. C. owns stock in thousands of them—and the railroads and the rest of the huge corporations cannot pay, they will be taken over.

Power Utility Strikes Bargain

WASHINGTON, D. C. — One of the choicest bits of R. F. C. financing occurred recently when Harvey C. Couch, president of the Arkansas Power and Light Co. obtained a loan of $323,000 for rural electrification in that state. The sum is comparatively small considering the millions loaned. But the point in the matter is that he borrowed at the rate of 2.88 per cent—almost 3 per cent! When this sum is added to the rate base which determines the income that utilities can earn, it will mean a return of from 6 to 7 per cent. In other words, Mr. Couch borrows at 2.88 from the people and turns around and makes the consumer of one of the sovereign states pay him 7 per cent. If Mr. Couch borrowed from a bank, he would have had to pay around 5 per cent. In addition to the financial angle, he prohibits the Rural Electrification Administration, a government agency authorized to give cheap electric service to farm areas, from getting in the Arkansas territory.

Half the Budget to Special Groups

NEW YORK, N. Y. — According to the New York Trust Co. Bank Review, about one-half of the 1938 budget of the federal government represents payments of one sort or another "to special groups of people, not primarily for services rendered, but for relief or special aid. This huge sum of $3-billion, 500-million includes all expenditures under the Social Security Act, the veterans' pensions and benefits, as well as payments for direct relief or work relief, but it nevertheless affords graphic evidence of how the federal government has become involved in redistributing the national income through payments to special groups from eventual taxes on the people as a whole."

The bank doesn't point out that the very wealthy are exempt from paying their share of taxation. Take for instance the $60-billion in tax-exempt government bonds drawing down interest every year from the American people. And the banks and insurance companies hold most of this. Why isn't this taxed? That would not be "orthodox." They would rather deduct it every week from the payroll of American workmen for Social Security that doesn't secure, but only shares the cost of government.

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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War Crisis in Europe and Asia Necessitates Neutrality Teeth

President's Departmental Plan Recalls Humphrey "Dismissal"

FTC Official Asked to Quit Due to Views

From Capital Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The president's determination to place independent, quasi-judicial divisions of the government — such as the Federal Trade Commission—under rigid executive control was provoked, at least in part, by a Supreme Court rebuff that has smouldered in the vindictive Roosevelt bosom since 1934.

We refer to the famous Humphrey case, in which the highest court overruled the president's attempted discharge of a public official. Roosevelt had endeavored in 1933 to dismiss William E. Humphrey, a federal trade commissioner, who was appointed by President Hoover for a term ending September 25, 1938.

Humphrey was asked to resign his post simply because he had disagreed with the president. He received the following curt notification on White House stationery:

"You will, I know, realize I do not feel that your mind and my mind go along together on either the policies or the administering of the Federal Trade Commission, and, frankly, I think that it is best for the people of this country that I should have full confidence."

Congress created the FTC as an independent agency and it therefore is part of the legislative branch of government, although the president now seeks to change this by his "reorganization" bill.

When the FTC was first set up it was provided by statute that the president might remove members for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. None of these causes was cited by Roosevelt against Humphrey and the latter refused to resign.

Roosevelt then notified him that he was dismissed. He resisted and, after his death in 1934, the executor of his estate filed suit in the Court of Claims for his salary in full up to the time of his death. After consideration of the case on questions certified by the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court held that the attempted dismissal was an illegal act on the part of the president.

And There's No War in France

Rivaling the destruction of a street in wartorn Spain is this aftermath of a bombing in the exclusive Etoile quarter of peacetime Paris. Workmen are here shown removing the debris caused by a terrorist time bomb at headquarters of the Confederation Generale Patronage Francais (French Employers' Assn.) News photo by Acme.

Broun's Newspaper Guild Just Another Dictatorship

Every newspaper worker in the country must realize by this time how admirably Heywood Broun has succeeded in wrecking the hope that, by organization, reporters might some day win an equitable wage.

Reporters have learned, just as members of labor unions have learned, that any organization, led by a radical opportunist, destroys rather than protects the rights of its membership.

Comrade Broun had his day in court and got the publicity he went out after when, as president of the American Newspaper Guild, he negotiated with the owners of the New York World-Telegram.

More recently, acting in the manner of his friend John L. Lewis, he was able to railroad resolutions favoring C.I.O.-ism, court packing and the Loyalists in Spain through the national convention of the guild.

These resolutions were later repudiated by local chapters of the newspaper organization all over the country. It developed that a small minority clique, headed by Broun, was assuming the right to speak for the entire membership.

All of which goes to show that the Newspaper Guild, under present leadership, is no more representative of the views of working newspaper men and women than Communism is representative of the American people.

Despite the better judgment of its sincere, thinking members, the guild has taken on the complexion of a political faction.

Mellon Trust Evades Heavy Estate Taxes

The estate of the late Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon very cleverly escapes government taxation. Figured conservatively at $100-million, on the basis of straight taxation, the federal taxes alone would be $67-million and state taxes nearly $12-million. Had Mellon left his fortune to his heirs, the government would have certainly got the bulk of it. The heirs would have gotten about $20-million.

Instead, the Mellon money was bequeathed to the "A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust," created in 1930, with assets in the neighborhood of $70-million. On the basis of 3 per cent interest, this amounts to $2,100,000 yearly — and many of the Mellon investments pay considerably more than 3 per cent. In the first five years of the fund's existence, the income would be in the neighborhood of $10-million.

Strong Peace Policy Facing Next Session

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — If the United States is to remain out of the next international war that threatens to burgeon forth in Europe and Asia, definite action must be taken at the next session of Congress.

Congressmen are now in their home districts. Readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** and their friends should call on their Representatives and Senators and urge them to support effective anti-war legislation.

As an initial step it is necessary to plug the gaps in the Neutrality Act of 1937. The act as it reads now is powerless to prevent our embroilment in any impending general war abroad. It is, in fact, as Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington warned in a recent edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, more a provocation of war than a safeguard for neutrality.

The act consigns the continued peace of the United States to the discretion of the president and leaves him the helpless prey of American marketeers when the next great conflict is begun by the scheming politicians of Europe and Asia.

An amendment proposed by Bone and other Senators would extend the embargo on arms from our shores in time of war to include the mandatory clause that the title to **all other commodities of war** be transferred to a foreign agency before such commodities are permitted to leave our shores.

The second would forbid American vessels to carry arms, raw materials or any other essentials of war (such as food and clothing) to any belligerent state or to any neutral state for transshipment to a belligerent.

The third feature of the amendment offered by the four Senators would prohibit all American merchant marine vessels from carrying any armament except small arms and ammunition necessary to preserve discipline aboard the ship.

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